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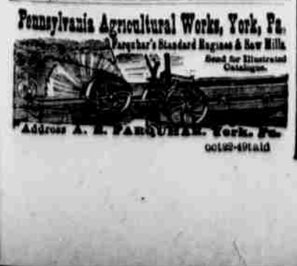
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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1887.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXI, NO 19
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. LI, NO 8

FOR MEN AND YOUTHS.
FOR BOYS AND CHILDREN.

A. C. YATES & CO.,
SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STS.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,
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furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.
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E. M. Carson, A. M., Warren, Kansas, writes: "Was treated by eminent physicians of this country and Germany; tried the climate of different states—nothing afforded relief like your preparation."
T. E. Gates, County Treasurer, Philadelphia, Miss., writes: "Have used the Remedy. Would not live without it. Every one that uses it recommends it."
L. B. Phelps, P. M., Griggs, Ohio, writes: "Suffered with asthma 40 years. Your medicine in 5 minutes does more for me than the most eminent physician did for me in three years."
B. C. Plumpton, Joliet, Ill., writes: "Send Catarrh Remedy at once. Cannot get along without it. I find it to be the most valuable medicine I have ever tried."
Geo. W. Brady, Nelson Co., Ky., writes: "I am using the remedy. Gained 8 pounds in 3 weeks. would not be without it."
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For a number of years I was troubled with a humor in my eyes, and was unable to obtain any relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has effected a complete cure, and I believe it to be the best of blood purifiers.—C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H.

From childhood, and until with a few months, I have been afflicted with Weak and Sore Eyes. I have used for these complaints, with beneficial results, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and consider it a great blood purifier.—Mrs. C. Phillips, Glover, Vt.

I suffered for a year with inflammation in my left eye. Three ulcers formed on the ball, depriving me of sight, and causing great pain. After trying many other remedies, to no purpose, I was finally induced to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

By Taking

three bottles of this medicine I have been entirely cured. My sight has been restored, and there is no sign of inflammation, sore, or ulcer in my eye.—Kendal T. Bowen, Sugar Tree Ridge, Ohio.

My daughter, ten years old, was afflicted with Scrofulous Sore Eyes. During the last two years she never saw light of any kind. Physicians of the highest standing exerted their skill, but with no permanent success. On the recommendation of a friend I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which my daughter commenced taking. Before she had used the third bottle her sight was restored. Her cure is complete.—W. E. Sutherland, Evangelist, Shelby City, Ky.

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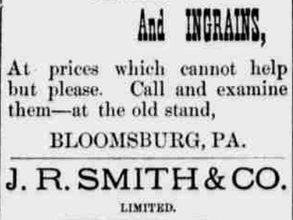

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SELECT STORY.

A DRAWN GAME.

Edgar Allen Johnson was sitting on a May afternoon in the private room of his office, in Exchange court in the city of Liverpool. The sunlight slanted across a sleek brown head and made the splendid diamond which adorned the little finger of his left hand sparkle. Mr. Johnson's was an aristocratic hand, slender and white, for the possession of which he was indebted to some remote ancestor whose name was not Johnson. "Gentleman" was stamped upon every feature of his calm, clean-shaved, expressionless face, "Scoundrel," by some unaccountable omission on the part of nature, was not written there. His features, though well shaped, were small.

After a time he desisted from his occupation of absently covering the blotting pad before him with tiny dots, and rising abruptly took up his position on the hearth rug, with his back to the fireplace.

He was a tall man, slimly built, with a well poised head and square shoulders; and as the light fell more strongly upon his face it was noticeable that his eyes—which were blue, and very closely set together—were clear and guileless as a little child's. He found those eyes very useful upon occasions, useful beyond the ordinary use of eyes. They were eyes that could look straight into yours while their owner was concocting or relating statements or incidents which might be absolutely false. They had had a good deal of practice. He was thirty years old, and during all his life had never yet told the truth when a lie would do as well.

The glib falsehood flowed from his tongue with a smoothness and air of truth which would have deceived, and did deceive, the most wary and suspicious of the fascinating Johnson's friends and associates.

In the eyes of the commercial world Mr. Johnson was a rich man. In the eyes of his confidential clerk and himself his firm was tottering on the brink of ruin. Nothing short of a miracle could save it, and Edgar knew that the days of miracles were past.

He was evidently thinking deeply as he stood there on this May afternoon. His forehead was contracted, his thin, well-cut lips pressed closely together. Suddenly an indescribable agitation passed over his features, accompanied with a quiver, slight and fleeting as the trembling of a calm lake stirred by some passing breeze. He advanced quickly toward the table and touched a small bell which stood thereon.

A clerk entered the room.

"Saunders—a hansom."

"Yes, sir," and the door closed again.

Mr. Johnson got into his light overcoat, drew on his gloves in the same calm, gentlemanly manner in which he did most things, took up his hat and stick, went down stairs and leisurely entered the hansom, which he directed to a certain house in James street. In a few minutes the hansom stopped at at dingy ground-floor office in James street. The most prosperous firms sometimes carry on their operations in the dingiest of offices, and the firm of "Levi, Dorrell & Co." brokers and shipowners bore this out faithfully. It was a very prosperous firm and had during the past year made some very lucky speculations.

Mr. Johnson, having instructed the cab man to wait, treaded the tortuous maze of passages which led to the sanctuary where Levi & Co. transacted their mighty business and made their piles of gold. He handed his card to the sunny-looking clerk, and after a minutes delay was shown into the room where, in attitudes of conscious wealth and power, sat the senior partner, Mr. Levi, and his colleague, Mr. Dorrell. Mr. Levi was a short, stout, dark man, with the features of his race, and an eye, which in a horse would have been called "wicked." Mr. Dorrell was also dark, but tall and thin, well shaped and gentlemanly. The third occupant of the room, seated at a distant desk in the corner, was a Mr. Skimp—presumably the "Co." He was, however, the mere echo of the two senior partners, and never appeared to take any part in the business of the firm. He did not even look up as Mr. Johnson entered, but went on writing with a very audible quill pen.

Mr. Levi and Mr. Dorrell were rather impressed with the manner and bearing of their visitor, who had an air of deterential yet dignified courtesy which told in his favor at once. His voice, as he remarked upon the chililness of the weather for the season of the year, had a cheery, high-bred tone, which was not the least striking of his many charms. The partners were surprised to learn that he was only a cotton broker. After a few preliminary remarks—in which, as his name, calling and place of business were chiefly concerned, Mr. Johnson did not find it necessary to employ his inventive talent he proceeded to enter into the particulars of his projected business with Levi & Co.

"I understand, Mr. Levi," he said, with his clear blue eyes fixed upon the "glittering monocule," which added luster and efficacy to Mr. Levi's left eye, "that you grant advances upon cargoes in transit, if shipped in your vessels. I think," he continued, deprecatingly, "I need not mention the position my firm holds in the mercantile world; but, like many others in these times, my captain is locked up to a degree which prevents my extending my business as I should like."

"Quite so," assented Mr. Dorrell blandly.

"Quite so," said the faint echo-like voice from the corner desk.

Mr. Levi bowed slightly, and indicated a wish that Mr. Johnson should proceed. Mr. Johnson crossed one leg lightly over the other and went on—,

"I have been in the habit of shipping cotton from Alexandria by the vessels of Jones & Co., but if you, gentleman, can see your way to make to me the necessary advances on cargoes, I propose transferring my business to your firm. At present I have 2,000 bales of cotton ready to ship here from Aiexandria, for which I want an advance of £20,000. This only, of course, on your receipt of the usual bills of lading from Alexandria; and," with a courtly bow, "should you desire to make any inquiries regarding the standing of my firm, etc., I trust that you will find all things satisfactory."

"We know your firm well by reputation, Mr. Johnson," said Mr. Levi, "though we have not had the pleasure of knowing you personally until today."

"Then," said Mr. Dorrell, "after due inquiries—which in your case, Mr. Johnson, are a mere matter of form—we shall be pleased to make you the required advance on receipt of the formal bills of lading from our agents in Alexandria."

Mr. Johnson bowed gracefully and took his departure.

That night Mr. Johnson had important business which detained him in his private office until the small hours of the morning. He was writing not in his rapid and continuous style, but laboriously and haltingly. Had you stood behind his chair for a second you would have seen that he was carefully copying a signature which read thus: "Abdul Pinero." He spared no pains with his work, and it was long after midnight when he leaned back in his chair and inspected the result of his labors with keen scrutiny and critical approval. The imitation was perfect. It had been a troublesome signature to copy. Abdul had an awkward knack of spreading the capital P backward, entwining it round his Christian (!) name in a style which was rather a ticklish thing to imitate; but it was not too ticklish for Edgar Allen Johnson—few things were. Having locked this precious document, with a duplicate—and also the genuine bill of lading from which he had copied the signature—carefully into his safe, he tore up and burned the various spoiled and smeared sheets of letter paper which lay about the floor. Then he turned out the lights, locked the doors and went down stairs.

As he walked along the almost deserted street he took out a cigar and lit it. And as the match sprung into a sudden brilliancy it lighted his face, and showed that the expression on every feature was as serene and tranquil as if his night's work had not been the preparation of a dastardly crime. He did not go direct home, but strolled down by the river and finished two more cigars. He carelessly threw a shilling to a little crouching, blue tipped beggar lad who stood shivering in the chill May wind on the pavement.

"God bless you, sir," gasped the astonished waif gratefully.

Two days later he received a note from Messrs. Levi & Co., requesting him to call—a request with which he lost no time in complying. The interview was brief, and conceded all he wished. The firm was willing to grant him the advance he required—upon the receipt of the duplicate bill of lading from Alexandria, which they now awaited.

Mr. Johnson took his leave and repaired to his office, where he told one of his clerks, in a preoccupied tone, to address an envelope to Messrs. Levi & Co. He subsequently placed in this envelope the forged bill of lading and sealed it up. Then he wrote a long, gossipy letter to a friend in Alexandria—an easy-going, "head-in-the-clouds" kind of fellow who would suspect nothing—and in a postscript asked him as a special favor to post the enclosed letter for him in Alexandria on the day when the ship Estrella "cleared." Having dispatched this letter he strolled along to castle street, and gave orders at a certain shop where he was not in the habit of dealing, for a small iron-bound box to be made and sent to his rooms with as little delay as possible.

Three weeks later Mr. Johnson was again in Messrs. Levi & Co's. office. The bill of lading had been received and all preliminaries having been satisfactorily arranged and the necessary documents as to interest having been duly signed, Mr. Levi drew his checkbook toward him and signed a check for $20,000.

"And I trust, Mr. Johnson," he said, pompously, as he tore off the precious slip, "that though it is our first transaction, it may not be our last."

"Our last!" repeated the echo in the corner.

Mr. Johnson bowed with grace, but as he took the paper from Mr. Levi's hand, that gentleman might have noticed that Johnson's hands shook.

The Estrella was signalled in due course and Messrs. Levi & Co. dispatched a clerk to the dock for the ship's papers.

The captain was on deck as the clerk—who, by the way, was named Davis—crossed the gangway.

"Good morning, Captain Marsh," he said, pleasantly.

"Good morning," returned the captain gruffly.

"Had a fine passage?" pursued Davis.

"Middling. Roughish in the bay."

"Rather a heavy cargo this time, haven't you?"

"No, lighter than usual," was the reply.

"But," said Davis, with an air of surprise, "you've got 2,000 bales of cotton on board from Pinero & Co."

"Haven't a bale of cotton on board," returned the other, briefly.

"What!" said the astonished clerk. "Are you sure?"

"Sure? Of course I'm sure," answered the captain, in surly tones. "Who should know if I don't?"

"Well I may just go back again," said Davis.

"You'd better," observed Captain Marsh, grimly; "you'll not find what you're looking for here."

Davis made his way back to his employer's office and with considerable trepidation informed them of the non-arrival of the expected cargo. Dorrell turned pale and Levi became perfectly green.

"There must be some mistake," said the former, hurriedly.

"I don't know, I'm sure, sir," stammered the clerk.

"Don't you know, you idiot!" roared Mr. Levi. "Who expected you to know? Leave the room!"

A hurried telegram was dispatched to the agents in Alexandria, and in the course of a few hours the terse answer was flashed back:

"No such consignment dispatched to you. Some mistake."

The parties looked at each other—aghast!

"Holy Abraham!" gasped Mr. Levi.

"Good Heaven!" ejaculated Mr. Dorrell.

"Good heavens!" echoed the Co.

In five minutes Mr. Levi was driving furiously up to Exchange court, where it is needless to say he did not find Mr. Johnson. Nor did he find anyone else connected with the firm. The door leading to the offices was locked, and a card neatly tacked thereon, bearing the inscription:

"On the Continent for an indefinite time."

Upon reading this announcement Mr. Levi burst into the next office with such sudden violence that the clerks jumped from their stools in dismay. Here he learned, in answer to his almost inarticulate inquiries, that the offices of Johnson & Co. had been closed for rather more than a week.

Upon arriving again in James street, Mr. Levi was in a state of antagonized rage and excitement baffling description. He was a singularly choleric old gentleman, and threw himself into his chair, flinging his hat upon the ground.

"We have been swindled!" he almost shouted, excitedly, "swindled!"

"Swindled!" echoed the "Co.," faintly.

Mr. Dorrell sat for a few minutes pale and silent; but in all firms of two or more partners there is usually one who talks and one who acts, and in this firm Mr. Dorrell was always the one who acted.

"We had better send for Bolton," he said at last, and Bolton, the celebrated detective, was sent for. Bolton said little, but listened gravely and respectfully to Mr. Dorrell's calm statements and with seeming sympathy to Mr. Levi's incoherent ravings. Mr. Skimp meekly ventured the remark that "he hadn't thought much of Johnson from the first" which irritating remark was repaid by the senior partner with a withering glance at Skimp which caused that worthy to subside at once into his corner.

All the documents were produced and most carefully examined by Bolton. The detective—after the manner of his kind—looked inscrutable, and said very little.

The affair was placed entirely in his hands and after some days' inquiry the firm of Levi & Co. found that it had been very successfully swindled, all the documents being forgeries. Mr. Levi's check had been cashed on the day it was received—all in Bank of England notes, none of which had been passed or changed in Liverpool. The inference was that Mr. Johnson had taken them with him to London. with the intention of changing them into gold. It was for this purpose, Mr. Bolton said, that the previously mentioned iron-bound box had been honored by the thoughtful and accomplished Mr. Johnson (£20,000 in gold being, as the detective dryly remarked, rather an awkward sum to carry on the person.) It was also ascertained that Mr. Johnson had left his rooms more than a week ago, at a late hour in the evening, and that a gentleman answering his description had on that same evening taken the night express for London. Upon hearing these details Mr. Levi delivered himself of some fine Hebrew expletives.

"But how," said Mr. Dorrell, "did he get Pinero's signature to copy?"

"A simple matter," replied the detective. "He has had some small shipping transactions with Pinero & Co. before, which enabled him to possess himself of one or two of their forms of bills of lading. This plot was not hatched in a few days."

"The scoundrel!" stormed Mr. Levi—with several strong and effective objectives—"I'll trace him, I'll hunt him down, if I spend every penny I have in the world. Find him, Bolton, and I'll make your fortune."

Mr. Bolton did his best, and it was usually a very good "best." He traced him first to London, thence to Paris, then to Irun, and thus across the Spanish frontier, beyond which it was, of course, useless to follow him. The celebrated detective therefore returned to Liverpool baffled and considerably crestfallen, and presented himself once again in Levi & Co.'s office, and with unwelcome tidings.

"Follow him through Spain, drag him back by force—drag him to the dock!" almost screamed Mr. Levi.

"Dock!" echoed Mr. Skimp faintly.

Mr. Dorrell and Mr. Bolton, between them evolved a subtler plan, which was finally adopted.

"Spare no expense," were Mr. Dorrell's last words to the detective. "We give you carte blanche—but bring him back with you."

"I will do my best," said Mr. Bolton and he bowed himself out.

II.

Two men were lounging one hot August evening on the veranda of the Fonda Alameda at Malaga. Both were smoking, and from their conversation they were evidently recent acquaintances.

"Yes," the elder of the two men was saying, with a strong American twang, "I'm traveling for pleasure. I've made a pretty tall sum in mining and I mean to enjoy myself. I intend running pretty well over Europe during the next month. I don't take sudden fancies now, as a rule," he went on, "but I've taken a fancy to you. I like your sort. What did you say your name was?"

"I didn't say," answered the other, in clear, high bred tones, "but my name is Frederick Steyne."

"Thank you. My name is Kemp—Josiah Washington Kemp—at your service. Here's my card. You are an Englishman, I calculate?"

"Yes. You are an American, I presume?"

"That's so," returned the other, sticking his thumbs in the armholes of his waistcoat—"Josiah Washington Kemp, of New York city, United States. I guess you are traveling for pleasure, too, Mr. Steyne?"

"Well—no," said the person addressed, carefully selecting a fresh cigar; "I am only here on a little matter of business. A relative of mine—an uncle, in fact—died here lately and left me a small fortune. I thought of starting business, either here or in Seville." And Mr. Steyne's blue eyes, as he spoke, looked clear and guileless as a child's.

He was a tall, well-made man, with a short, fair beard and a heavy fair mustache. His manners were winning, exceedingly; his hands were slender and white, with filbert nails.

His companion was tall, too, but stoutish and dark, with a clean-shaved lip and jaw, and a pointed black beard.

He looked at Mr. Steyne attentively as that gentleman nonchalantly lit his cigar. He admired the perfect repose of his manner—his utter tranquility and self-possession—so very English!

"I feel we are going to be friends," he said and Mr. Steyne handed him a cigar from an exquisitely mounted case. "I'm sorry now we didn't get to know each other sooner. I've been here for three days."

Then he went on to give his companion a frank and rambling account of his life and adventures, and how he had made his "pile." Altogether he was very communicative. And Mr. Steyne soon became confidential, too; telling how he had come out to Spain six years before; how he had lived for the last three years in extreme poverty and ill health, and how thankfully he had hailed the small windfall which had lately befallen him. He spoke, too, in affecting terms of a much-loved younger brother, who had died of cholera the preceding Summer, and whose death had been an acute and terrible grief to him.

"You haven't been in England lately, I suppose?" said Mr. Kemp, looking attentively at a pretty little Spanish girl who was crossing the street below.

"Oh, no," replied the other. "I have not seen England since I left it six years ago. I hadn't the means, even had I wished it. Besides, I have no longer any interests there."

As he spoke he flicked the ash from off his cigar and sighed.

"Ah," said the American. They talked on indifferent subjects until 11 o'clock; then they parted for the night.

As the days went on they became friends, apparently, and the one was rarely seen without the other.

"Look here, Steyne, my boy," said Mr. Kemp, one afternoon, as they sat on the shady verandah, "I have an idea!"

"Surely, for Mr. Kemp that is nothing uncommon," remarked Mr. Steyne, with a courteous smile.

"I've been thinking," went on Mr. Kemp. "You say you have never seen much of Madrid. Neither have I, and I guess it's rather an interesting little place. Why shouldn't we take a run up there together; not straight up but doing all the places of interest on the way?"

"My dear sir," said Mr. Steyne, blowing a tiny curl of smoke into the air as he spoke, "you have misunderstood me, I fear. The little sum my uncle left me—though a fortune to me—does not admit of such extravagance as you mention. Much as I should enjoy the trip you propose—"

"Pooh!" broke in the other, brusquely, "don't have any nonsense. My dear Fred—excuse me calling you Fred; you are so like a friend I once had of that name, I can't look on you as a stranger—I've more money than I know what to do with. Let me do the thing—I guess you'll be doing me a favor—it's flat enough traveling alone, and I tell you I don't know when I felt so drawn to any one before. That's so."

Mr. Steyne at this moment was leaning his elbow upon the back of his chair, his clear eyes fixed unwaveringly on the eager good natured face of his companion. It was an intense, penetrating gaze, and the American, after a second or two, said with not unnatural surprise:

"What are you looking at?"

"I was trying to remember who you remind me of," said the other. "I know now."

Mr. Kemp poured out a full glass of Manzanilla, and took a long drink before he spoke.

"Yes?" he said then interrogatively.

"It was," went on Steyne, dreamily, "up in Santander. A man was killed there some months ago; he was knocked down by a runaway horse. Your face reminds me of his."

"Ah!" said the other. "Well, what do you say to my little scheme? Will you come?"

"My dear fellow," replied Mr. Steyne, objectively, "I really should enjoy it extremely, but—"

"Then that's settled," said the American, in brisk tones. "No, I'll take no refusal. We'll start this very day, or to-morrow. We'll have a right royal time; and we'll give the Spaniards fits all round."

Mr. Steyne made no further objections. They did start the next day; and they certainly had a royal time. They went from Malaga to Granada, Cordova, Seville, Badajos, Cindid Real and Toledo, and took countless other places en route. They visited the Alhambra by moonlight; they ogled lovely black eyed senoritas; they attended bull fights by day and masked balls by night; and they spent money like water. Finally they arrived in Madrid and took their quarters at the Fonda de Paris, in the Puerta del Sol.

On the second day after their arrival in the Spanish capital, Mr. Kemp, who had been out for some time, entered the cool marbel-tiled apartments where his traveling companion was stretched upon two chairs with a cigar between his lips and a small glass of curacoa at his elbow, and said, in accents of pleased surprise: "Now, isn't this the most fortunate thing? I've just had this"—holding out an open letter—"sent on from Toledo. It's from an old friend of mine—a countryman, too—he's been yachting about for the last few months and is going to put in at Bayonne. He's very anxious I should meet him there and take a short cruise: and when he hears we are together he'll be just as pleased to see you. He's a regularly hospital fellow and as rich as a Jew. Let me see now," running his eye over the letter; "we'll have just about time to get there by the time he arrives. We'll start at once. He says he has some very pretty girls on board, too. Why, Fred, it'll be a considerable bit of fun."

"I hope you will enjoy your cruise, Kemp my dear fellow," said Mr. Steyne; "but I am sorry I cannot accompany you. I must really get back to Malaga this week. I was thinking so when you came in."

"Pooh!" retorted the other, "a couple of weeks or so won't make much difference. Your business can stand, I guess. We'll give up our rooms to-night and start in the morning."

"No, really," persisted Mr. Steyne, "I couldn't thing of intruding on your friend's little circle. It's very kind of you, Kemp; but really—I had rather not."

"Oh, bosh! I won't take any denials," said Mr. Kemp, good humoredly. "If you were once there, I bet I wouldn't get you away again in a hurry," he went on with a sly wink. "All the ladies would fall down and worship that Senor Ingles way you have. You're a sad fellow among the ladies, Fred."

But Fred's mind was made up apparently. Malaga and not Bayonne, was his "ultima Thule," and not all the American's persuasions, remonstrances and finally bad language, had any effect upon his determination.

"But—hang it all—why not?" said Mr. Kemp in exasperating tones, as he sat astride on a chair, leaning his chin on the back, and looking puzzled and mortified.

"Shall I tell you?" said the other, settling himself more comfortably in his chair and leisurely lighting a fresh cigar. "I think you'll admit my reasons are good ones. Have a cigar?"

"No," impatiently. "Well — your reasons?"

Mr Steyne examined the end of his cigar attentively, and then said, fixing his clear eyes on his companion's.

"I am indebted to you for a very enjoyable trip—I think the most enjoyable trip I ever had. You have been most generous—princely, indeed. I think I may say I shall never forget you; and should we meet again—which unhappily is, I fear, a remote chance, I trust we may renew our—hitherto—very pleasant intercourse."

"Yes yes; that's all very well" interrupted Mr. Kemp, with a wave of his hand. "But it's not to the point, I want to know why you won't go."

"I'm coming to that," said the other tranquilly. Unforeseen accidents sometimes happen. Your friend's yacht, for instance, might take a run over to England—while I was on board. Now the climate of England doesn't suit me. That is one reason. The other is this: I like you, nay, I am fond of you—as Mr. Kemp, the American, in Spain—but," in slow, deliberate terms, "I don't think I should like you quite so well as Mr. Bolton the detective—across the frontier."

For fully a minute there was a dead silence.

Mr. Kemp—or rather Mr. Bolton, rose from his chair and moved mechanically to the window. He felt literally stunned and speechless with rage and chagrin—added to the mortifying consciousness of being as completely "done" as if he had been the veriest novice in the profession.

"You look faint," observed his companion courteously. "Pray allow me to ring for some brandy. It will be only a small item in Messrs. Levi & Co's already—I fear—rather heavy expenses!"

Mr. Bolton felt as if he could cheerfully have strangled the calm, polished, gentlemanly looking villain, who leaned back in his chair with such easy, unstudied grace, and with that half-mocking smile in his deceitful frank eyes.

"You are an infernal scoundrel, Mr. Johnson," he gasped, as soon as he could speak—shaken out of all his usual imperturbable self-possession.

Mr. Johnson shrugged his shoulders gently.

"Possibly," he answered, with an exasperating smile. "

The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1887.

It has been discovered in Mexico that electric lights have the effect of maddening bulls, and hereafter all their bull fights will take place at night.

The Brook's high license bill has passed finally and now awaits the signature of the governor. We will print the bill in full next week.

The Married Women's bill passed finally on Wednesday. This bill enlarges the powers of married women very materially, and changes much of the legislation relating to them.

The American earthquakes are on their travels westward. When last heard from they were in New Mexico and Arizona, bound apparently for the Pacific, where it is hoped they may be drowned.

The *Industrial Observer* is the name of a new labor paper that has appeared at Scranton. It is published by Eli J. Davies, and he proposes to make it a "medium for the dissemination of information between organized and unorganized labor—the workingmen and their employers."

The democratic state committee met in Harrisburg on Wednesday to fix date of the coming state convention. It had been decided at the meeting before to hold the convention in Harrisburg. The date decided upon is Wednesday, August 31.

The Pittsburg *Post* Saturday last printed the opinions of the democratic members of the Pennsylvania legislature in reference to the choice for a democratic presidential candidate. It stood as follows: Cleveland 50; Hill 10; non-Committal 11. The same paper expects soon to publish the preference of the various county Chairmen in the State.

Colonel Louis A. Watres, general inspector of rifle practice, has issued a circular regarding the rifle practice of the National Guard. The season for practice, which opened on May 1, will close November 1. Practice will be expected of every officer and enlisted man, except musicians, and no commutation for ammunition or rifle range will be allowed any company that does not practice upon the range at least twenty-five men.

Canada will soon have to be annexed to the United States. Canada is to this generation what Texas was half a century ago and Texas had to be annexed in 1841 to get even with embezzling fugitives. What a great haul of bank cashiers, and genteel thieves would be made if Canada were annexed! England will soon be tired of hiding American embezzlers and will probably be willing to give up Canada in disgust to get rid of the number of American criminals now hiding there.

It is authoritatively stated that, beginning in September next, Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, sister of the President, will be associated with Mrs. Sylvanus Reed of New York in the management of Mrs. Reed's school for young ladies. The negotiations between Mrs. Reed and Miss Cleveland have only just been concluded, after a correspondence extending over a number of weeks.

Miss Cleveland will become Mrs. Reed's first assistant, and will deliver lectures on American history. Miss Cleveland is to devote her entire attention to her new duties, it having been stipulated that she is not to engage in newspaper or magazine work.

Mrs. Reed has known Miss Cleveland for a number of years, and she spoke to-day of the President's sister in terms of unqualified admiration, and particularly eulogistic of what she termed Miss Cleveland's classical education.

There is a forceful shout in New York city for local self-government. The New York *Times* declares that "rural rule for cities is a failure," and adds:

The people of the city of New York have the absolute right to manage their own local affairs in their own way, and representatives of rural communities have no right to deprive them of the opportunity and assume to do better for them than they can for themselves.

And thereupon the Philadelphia *Record* comments thus:

There is wholesome truth in this suggestion. It is indeed high time that the up-country tail should cease to wag the metropolitan dog.

And yet during the present session that same Phila. *Record* begged and prayed the Country members of the Pennsylvania legislature to help defeat the villainous legislation of the ringsters and rascals whom Philadelphia had sent up to represent itself—saying that Philadelphia was part of the state etc etc.

"It is indeed high time" that the country members should let New York and Philadelphia take the legislative dose they mix up for themselves; and attend to legislation outside of those "metropolitan dogs."

The good people of New Jersey who have any regard for the honor and fair name of their state ought to unite in a determined effort for the amendment of the statutes concerning marriage. The recent Pennsylvania act, requiring a license and the consent of the parents to the marriage of a minor, has unquestionably done a great deal to discourage hasty and ill-considered marriages in this State, but its good effects are in a great degree nullified here in Philadelphia by the ease with which foolish people can cross to New Jersey and find some person with more cupidity than conscience to unite them in marriage, asking no questions. The enactment by the Legislature of New York of a statute similar to that of Pennsylvania will have the same demoralizing effect in Jersey City and Hoboken that has been observed in Camden. New Jersey is thus made, through the laxity of its own laws, responsible for all manner of irregular and improper marriages, not among her own people, but among the people of a neighboring State It is a condition of affairs most discreditable to so conservative a Commonwealth and one which honest Jerseymen ought not to tolerate. The Legislature, at its recent session, was too much engrossed with peanut politics to give attention to a subject so important, but the first opportunity should be taken at the next session to secure an enactment that will put New Jersey abreast of the great States with which it is so intimately connected.—*Times.*

WASHINGTON LETTER

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9th, 1887.

The event of the past week was the visit to Washington of the Queen of the Sandwich Islands and her suite. All sorts of obsequious attentions were paid to her majesty at the Capital of this great Republic, for although Kapiolani has the complexion of a mulatto and the Egyptian cast of feature, she is a royal personage, and there is only one way to treat visiting royalty, in this country as well as in any other.

The Queen first called at the White House, and her visit was returned by Mrs. Cleveland and the ladies of the Cabinet in less than two hours, according to the royal etiquette. Then followed a good deal of sightseeing around the city under the pilotage of a committee of reception, a dinner at the Hawaiian Legation, a review and parade of troops in her honor, a reception of masons at her hotel (King Kalakau, the Queen's husband, is a member of that fraternity) a visit to the circus, another to the races, a trip to the tomb of Washington on the U. S. Despatch escorted by an imposing company of foreign Diplomats and representatives of our own Government, and a banquet at the White House.

The conjunction of royalty and democracy was especially interesting as presented at the State dinner. The President of nearly sixty millions of freemen led out the queen consort, Kapiolani, of little more than sixty thousand people, and sat at one end of his official board with the dusky hued Queen on his right and the dusky princess accompanying her on his left. For once, at least, since the beginning of his Administration, Mr. Cleveland found himself flanked by two women who could not talk back to him. Neither of them had sufficient command of English for general conversation. At the other end of the table sat Mrs. Cleveland and Minister Carter, who represents the little kingdom in the Pacific ocean to this Government. Mrs. Cleveland laughed gayly as she talked to her escort and was evidently enjoying the President's situation while she was concealed from his view by large floral decoration in the centre of the table.

The banquet was a most elaborate affair and in perfection of every detail was thought to excel any entertainment given at the Executive Mansion during Mr. Cleveland's occupancy. The State apartments were profusely decorated with flowers, among which the Hawaiian colors were prominent, and the East Room surpassed the occasion of the President's wedding, not in number, perhaps, but in the selection of the flowers used.

When visiting the Treasury Department Kapiolani was taken down into the subterranean vaults where the money is kept, and seemed to take a deep interest in the loads of gold and silver stored away there. When told how much money she stood in the midst of, she was filled with wonder. She left the Capital delighted with her visit, and thinking that this is a great people, and that they have a big Navy, and immense dinners, and big taffy mines and handsome President's wives.

But let it be said of Hawaiia's Queen that notwithstanding the fact that hers is only a little kingdom and that her skin is colored brown, royalty of the highest degree could not have deported itself with more becoming lady-like grace than she exhibited during her visit to Washington. She showed herself to be a woman of good sense and good manners. She was unobtrusive, modest, self-poised, dignified and even stately. Not speaking English she was at a disadvantage, but she was intelligent looking, and apparently quick-witted.

Probably the silliest of all the silly stories that have been told of Secretary Lamar was that one to the effect that he would not attend the State dinner given to the Queen of the Sandwich Islands on account of her color. It seems ridiculous to take time to contradict so preposterous a report, were it not for the fact that some people might be just silly enough to believe it. The Secretary was confined to his house by sickness at the time, and his non-appearance at the White House on the above mentioned occasion was attributed to that cause alone.

Ex-State Treasurer Baily Liable.

In the suit of the Commonwealth against Silas M. Baily to recover the sum of $70,000, with interest, growing out of the failure of a bank in which state moneys had been deposited, and in which Mr. Baily claimed he was not liable, for the reason that the state had provided no vault for the safe keeping of the public funds, and that the state treasurer is not liable for the loss of money deposited in banks under the acts of assembly of 1874 and 1876, Judge Simington Monday morning handed down an opinion, in which he holds that under the bond given by the treasurer, he is liable; that the very terms of the bond require that he shall account for and pay over to his successor all moneys received by him in his official capacity; and his failure to do so is, therefore, a breach of the condition of the bond; that this rule has been applied rigidly to public officers by the Supreme court, and this, though his failure to pay over the money was caused by the fact "that he was suddenly beset in his office,thrown down, gagged, and that against all the defense he could make the money was violently and without his fault taken from him." That it has been held to be no defense, even on behalf of the surety, that the money was stolen from the principal without any fault or negligence on his part, and the judge says he has not been able to find any later case modifying this doctrine.

He also says he does not think that under the acts of 1874 and 1876, permitting the deposit by the treasurer in banks in good standing, security being taken in the name of the Commonwealth, the liability of the treasurer ceases. These acts were intended simply to add to the security of the state. Under the law, therefore, he sees no other course than to direct that judgment be entered in favor of the Commonwealth for the amount of the claim.

U. B. Mutual Aid Society.

A CASE TO RECOVER AMOUNT OF POLICY IN FAVOR OF PLAINTIFF.

In the case of Michael McDonald against the United Brethern mutual aid society, the suit was upon a policy of insurance issued on the life of Roger McDevitt, the step father of the plaintiff, and on the trial of the case judgment was rendered in favor of the stepson. In view of the speculative insurances that were so common in recent years, this suit attracted a great deal of attention, and during the trial it was shown that the wife of the assured and the mother of the insured stepson had died before the insurance was effected, and that therefore, there could not possibly be an insurable interest; and the court was, therefore, asked to instruct the jury that it was a wagering policy. The court declined to so charge, and the verdict was against the company. A motion was then made that judgement be entered for defendants, notwithstanding the verdict. Judge Simonton, on Monday May 9th in overruling this motion, says: That there was evidence to prove that during plaintiff's minority he lived with his stepfather received his wages; and that after he married he was treated as a son; that they gave and received money as needed, and that they "did not charge one another at all." The court says it understands from the verdict of the jury that the insurance was affected in good faith, with an honest purpose, and without any idea on the part of the stepfather or stepson of entering into a speculation, or making a wager; and that it was based on the relationship and the relations existing between them. The court says the question is a narrow one. It knows of no case in which the relation of stepfather and stepson *ipso facto* implies an insurable interest, but as it understands it the question here is, does such relationship, notwithstanding the facts found by the jury, conclusively negative the existence of such an interest, and also require the court, on grounds of public policy, to hold that there can be no recovery? "It may be that it does, but we are not prepared so to decide. The point must be settled by the court of last resort."

The court then follows this decision with a comparison of the decisions of the supreme court relating to the subject and says: "Upon the whole case we think the verdict ought to stand. In the case before us, all intent to speculate on the part of any one is negatived by the verdict. We think the verdict ought to stand, either on the ground that the plaintiff, on the special facts in this case, had an insurable interest or that the interest of the assured in his own life, supports the contract to pay as against the company, and that public policy will be better conserved by so holding, and treating plaintiff as a trustee for those entitled to the fund, than by permitting the company to knowingly make such contracts with persons who act in good faith and not with intent to speculate and, after having collected large assessments, repudiate them. If the court of last resort thinks otherwise, the case is in such state that our error may be readily corrected and the proper judgment entered."

Terrible Mine Disaster.

A terrible explosion occurred at the Vancouver Coal Company's mine, Nanaimo, B. C., last week. The first intimation of the explosion which reached those on the surface was a terrible shock, followed by an outburst of thick black smoke through the air shaft. The first explosion was quickly followed by a second one, stronger than the first. It carried pieces of wood, miners' lamps, etc., hundreds of feet in the air. In a few minutes flames began to issue through the airshaft with a loud, roaring noise. The fanhouse soon caught fire and was quickly consumed. In the meantime nine white men and four Chinese were brought up through No. 1, or the hoisting shaft. J. R. Gibson, overman, miraculously escaped from the lower slope by picking his way to the stables, where he was met by the rescuers. Rescuing parties continued in the attempt to reach the entombed men, but were able to save only fifteen, when they were overcome by the afterdamp and had to be rescued by others. Of these noble rescuers, Samuel Hunson succombed to the effects of the afterdamp.

A black pall hung over the city. Business houses were closed, collieries shut up, and the entire population gathered at the scene of the disaster. Frantic wives, terror-stricken children and sorrowing fathers hovered in the vicinity and mourned over their terrible affliction. Occasional showers of rain cast a dreariness over the already ghastly scene. The imprisoned miners were all old settlers. Their faces were familiar on the city's streets, and there will be many a void in the homes of the people. All of the thirty-six bodies were discovered Friday morning in the fatal mine and brought to the surface by 1 o'clock. The men had all been killed by afterdamp and presented a horrible appearance. The scenes around the shaft while body after body was brought up and identified were sorrowful in the extreme. E. G. Prior, M. P. P., mining engineer, nobly volunteered to go down the fatal shaft and assist in the dangerous work of removing bodies. He states that the bodies were found three-quarters of a mile from the shaft, and were rescued from the midst of the after damp with the greatest difficulty. Men had to pack bodies on their backs through quarter of the way up the slope, climbing over fallen pillars, broken cars, &c. Of the men whose bodies have been recovered 24 are white men and 12 Chinese.

Destructive Storms.

A terrific thunder storm, accompanied by heavy hail and wind equal to a hurricane, passed over the Allegheny mountains in eastern Somerset and western Bedford counties last week. A few moments before the storm came a roaring like the discharge of many cannon was heard in the distance, and as soon as the clouds rolled across the sky the roaring increased. The storm struck the mountains, moving in a northwesterly direction, and was about a quarter of a mile wide. For two miles large trees were twisted off like straws, and everything in its path ironed on to the earth. In some instances immense trees were caught up and carried several hundred feet into the air and hurled back again with a swiftness that cannot be described. The lightning was fearful, and struck a barn belonging to a man named Barnhardt, living on the mountain, and totally demolished it, the wind carrying away the portions the lightning didn't destroy. The hail fell in stones as large as eggs, and vegetation of all kinds suffered severely. The damage to fruit trees and timber will amount to thousands of dollars.

A terrific wind swept over the upper peninsula of Michigan last week, completely prostrating telegraph wires and doing great damage. At Ishpeming, Houghton, Negaunee, Escanaba, and all through from Fort Howard to Iron river, and from Norway to Saulte St. Marie communication was entirely destroyed. Many buildings were unroofed, chimneys demolished and railroad travel badly interrupted by fallen trees.

Men in the woods were terribly frightened. At Norway John Coleman was killed by a falling tree; at Quinnessee the Masonic hall and Fireman's building was demolished; on Iron Mountain great damage was done to houses; and so the reports go on from the country all around there.

Pennsylvania and New York.

It is now about half a century since New York city began to take the lead of Philadelphia in commerce and finance but while New York city has grown rapidly in every quality of material greatness, Pennsylvania has steadily kept the lead of New York in growth of population. From 1830 to 1880, the percentage of increase of population has been in favor of Pennsylvania in every census report. The report of 1870 exhibits an increase of 12.9 per cent. in New York and 21.1 in Pennsylvania, and the report of 1880, shows the New York increase to be 15.9 to 21.6 in Pennsylvania. The total increase of population in New York from 1860 to 1870 was 502,024, and from 1870 to 1880 it increased 700,112 while Pennsylvania increased 615,736 in 1870 and 760,940 in 1880.

Controller Chapin, of New York State in his recent special report to the Legislature on salaries, taxation and revenue presents some very instructive facts as to the relative growth of population in the two States. One important difference between New York and Pennsylvania is in the fact that of the increase of population for the decade ending 1880, 77 per cent. of the aggregate increase in New York was in seven cities, while only 35 per cent. of the aggregate increase of Pennsylvania was in cites of like rank. Pursuing the comparison, Controller Chapin states that of 67 counties in Pennsylvania, but one shows a decrease in population; only five show a gain of less than five per cent; over 45 counties show a gain of over ten per cent., 22 of which show gains of over 20 per cent., while there are only 8 counties in New York which exhibit that percentage of growth.

The difference in the growth of Post Offices have been equally in favor of Pennsylvania. New York had 2,947 in 1870, and now has 3,231; an increase of 284. Pennsylvania had 3,443 in 1870 and now has 4,088; an increase of 645. There are now 16 Pennsylvania Post Offices which have the free delivery system, to 18 in New York; but under the late act of Congress approved January 3, 1887, Beaver Falls, Bethlehem, Carlisle, Chester, Chambersburg, Franklin, Hazletor, Huntingdon Johnstown, Lebanon Meadville, New Castle, Norristown, Oil City, Shenandoah, Titusville and West Chester, will all be free delivery cities after the close of the present fiscal year on the 30th of June; and New York will then be behind Pennsylvania in the only postal feature in which she now leads the Keystone State.

The marked distinction between the growth of Pennsylvania and New York is in the country districts, the great producers of wealth. New York leads Pennsylvania in city growth, where people live largely on the wealth-producing classes, while Pennsylvania has her largest increase in the great industrial centres which are her sources of riches, and thus proves the more substantial and enduring advancement in the channels which most contribute to the grandeur of a Commonwealth.—*Times.*

Court Proceedings.

Amanda Cox, trustee account confirmed nisi.

Jesse McMichael, committee account confirmed nisi.

Joseph Houghton, trustee account confirmed nisi.

Report of reviewers of a road in Beaver, near Daniel Singly, against road, confirmed nisi.

Restaurant license of M. A. Markle, Berwick, transferred to Stephen Grover.

Commonwealth vs. W. Harring. Sentenced to pay fine of ten dollars,and undergo imprisonment in jail for 60 days.

Inquest awarded in estate of Charles Billig.

Sale ordered in estate of Stephen Hetler.

Return of sale in estate of Thomas Hopkins confirmed nisi.

Citation awarded in estate of Peter Helwig.

Sale ordered in estate of Samuel Mellick.

Thos. H. Gingles appointed auditor of Madison in place of D. M. Sheep resigned.

A. P. Young appointed guardian of Samuel B. and Mary Musgrave.

On petition of Margaret A. Hess for divorce subpœna ordered against Thos. B. Hess.

Partition awarded in estate of John Jacoby.

Petition of Jonathan Hartman for satisfaction of mortgage held by Henry Crammond's heirs etc. filed.

I. S. Kuhn, J. K. Grotz and Samuel Neyhard appointed viewers of a road in Scott near lower Lime Ridge.

Sale ordered in estate of Samuel Patterson.

Grand jury report as follows:

After an allusion to the transaction of all business brought before them the report proceeds, "We have also examined the Public Buildings and find them in good condition, except the ceiling of the Court House, which presents an unsightly appearance. We recommend that the same be remedied. We further recommend that provision be made for carrying off the scrub water at the jail. It is now allowed to waste away under the corner of one broken flag, down through the ceiling into the basement, causing mustiness and will eventually result in more or less sickness. We feel highly gratified at the small amount of criminal business brought before us. We hope this is an indication of the improved moral condition of our people." Signed by the foreman, H. S. REAY.

A. E. Cadow vs. D. L. & W. R. R. Co. Action for negligence, case tried, verdict for plaintiff for $1,500.

J. U. Kurtz appointed guardian of Ruch minors.

Petition of Lucy P. Laubach guardian of minor children to sell real estate filed.

Restaurant license of J. K. Rhawn, Catawissa transferred to S. B. Rhawn.

Sale ordered in estate of Elias George tract No 2 allotted to G. W. George.

Clemantine Lilly vs. J. W. Lilly, divorce decreed.

Road in Fishingcreek near Samuel Shive, and John Zaner confirmed nisi.

The following roads were confirmed absolute:

Orange near M. A. Williams, Mt. Pleasant near Hartzell's saw mill, Madison near J. A. Funston's farm, Greenwood and Fishingcreek near E. Reece, Mt. Pleasant near J. Hippensteel's.

Alexander Knouse, A. J. Derr and I. A. Dewitt appointed reviewers of a road in Fishingcreek near Samuel Shive's.

Report of viewers of a bridge over Raven Creek in Benton township, approved by the court.

The following licenses were granted: N. Cole, restaurant, Sugarloaf, A. J. Thrash, hotel, Scott, A. H. Follmer, hotel, Greenwood, J. Blosser, hotel, Scott, new bond to be filed.

Report of viewers of a county bridge across east branch of Fishingcreek approved by grand jury.

Commonwealth vs. E. P. Albertson, nol pros. allowed.

Commonwealth vs. Gideon Michael, recognizance forfeited.

Second week of court opened with Hon. J. B. McCollum of Susquehanna county, and the associates on the bench.

G. B. Seybert vs. S. M. Hess. Case tried, verdict directed for defendant.

J. L. Brumbach vs. D. L. & W. R. R. Co. Case tried, plaintiff takes voluntary nonsuit.

On motion of Geo. E. Elwell, E. N. Millard of Scranton admitted to practice in Columbia county.

Auditor's report in estate of Isaiah John, and John Yeager confirmed nisi.

C. L. Artley, J. Loreman and J. B. Knittle appointed viewers of a road in Locust near Clark Rhodes.

James L. Miller vs. Bessie Miller, petition for divorce, subpoena awarded.

Allowance made for support of minors of Sarah E. Reitmeyer.

Sale ordered in estate of Samuel Savage.

C. C. Evans Esq., appointed commissioner in lunacy in case of McDonald Stackhouse.

Inquest on body of Emma Lennon approved.

Peter Workheiser, J. M. Smith and G. W. Supplee appointed viewers of road in Greenwood, near Jacob Utt's.

H. C. Hess, Jesse Fritz and I. A. Dewitt appointed viewers of a road in Benton, near Eli McHenry's.

E. P. Bender, L. Beishline and Cyrus McHenry appointed viewers to vacate and relay a road in Jackson, near Perry Knouse's.

A. K. Smith vs. Samuel Brugler On trial.

N. U. Funk appointed auditor in estate of Jacob Demott.

Charity Eveland vs. S. A. Eveland, alias subpœna in divorce awarded.

Order of sale continued in estate of Reuben Hess.

C. B. Jackson appointed auditor in estate of Mary A. Clayton.

J. H. Maize appointed auditor in estate of Daniel Leiby.

H. V. White appointed auditor in estate of C. Fedder.

SOUTHWESTERN EARTHQUAKES.

TUCSON, Ariz., May 5.—It is believed that a volcano is in active operation in San Jose mountains, on the border of Sonora, Mexico, about 75 miles southwest of here. Tuesday afternoon black curling smoke was plainly visible, and all that night fires were intermittent, bursting in bright light and then apparently dying out only to burst out again. The true state of affairs is not known here yet. From a private telegram from Fort Huachuca this morning it was learned that General Forsythe commanding that post would head an investigating expedition.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 8.—The Government to-day received its first information regarding the disasterous earthquake on the 3d inst. at the town of Batrispe, in the district of Moctezuma Sonora, by which 150 persons lost their lives. The earthquake occurred at 3.50 P. M. At the same time volcanic eruptions began in the neighboring mountains, lighting up the summits for a long distance.

The same afternoon earthquake shocks were felt throughout the state. The prediction is made here by local scientists that Mexico is about to undergo a general seismic convulsion, and recent records of earthquake shocks show that there is widespread volcanic activity from one end of Mexico to the other. Volcanic earthquakes are occuring near the Gantemalan border as well as in the state of Sonora.

Twenty seven persons were also killed at Oputu by falling buildings. Many persons were injured at Grenada and Gusabar, which towns were almost completely destroyed.

GUAYMAS, Mexico, May 10.—Earthquake shocks continue at Ures. Many buildings have been cracked and rendered unsafe. Nobody has been hurt, but the inhabitants are leaving as fast as possible. A large slice of the mountain near the town fell down with a terrible crash. The friction of the rocks ignited the woods, causing the belief that a volcano had broken out.

At the Delicias Santa Elena Mine the earthquake caused a great panic. A whole hill fell down, scattering the rocks among 150 persons, but fortunately nobody was hurt. The districts beyond telegraphic communication have not yet been heard from. The authorities are waiting the arrival of couriers.

ARIZONA'S BENEFICIAL SHAKE UP.

TUSCON, Ariz., May 8.—Another violent earthquake shock is reported in the San Jose Mountains, forty miles South of Fort Huachuca, in Sonora. General Forsyth has sent a exploration party to investigate. A party just returned from the Santa Catalina Mountains reports that the canons are full of water, which was brought to the surface by the earthquake.

This is a great boon for that region, as there are thousands of acres of good farming lands at the base of these mountains which only needed water to make them valuable. Another good effect of the earthquake is the opening of two large gold veins, which were discovered in the Santa Catalina Mountains at a point where the whole side of a mountain slid down. Several prospecting parties have left to locate claims.

The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and we ask you to try Hood's **Peculiar** Sarsaparilla. It strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of the vegetable remedies used give to Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar curative powers. No **To Itself** other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures. If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other instead. It is a Peculiar Medicine, and is worthy your confidence.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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C. B. Jackson appointed auditor in estate of Mary A. Clayton.

J. H. Maize appointed auditor in estate of Daniel Leiby.

H. V. White appointed auditor in estate of C. Fedder.

WE ARE INDEBTED

TO THE SOUTH FOR

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

No medicine is so universally used in the Southern States as SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. It won its way into every southern home by pure, sterling merit. It there takes the place of a doctor and costly prescriptions. It is a

FAMILY MEDICINE,

Purely vegetable; gentle in its action; can be safely given to any person, no matter what age.

It promotes Digestion, dissipates nasty Sick Headache, and gives a strong, full tone to the System. It has no equal as a Preparatory Medicine and can be safely used when a doctor cannot be called in.

Endorsed by persons of the highest character and eminence as the

BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

If the child has the colic, it is a sure and safe remedy. It will restore strength to the overworked father, and relieve the wife from low spirits, headache, dyspepsia, constipation and like ills.

"MY ONLY FAMILY MEDICINE."

"I have been a user of Simmons Liver Regulator for many years, having made it my only Family Medicine. It is a pure, good reliable medicine. My mother before me was very partial to it.

"I find the Regulator very safe, harmless and reliable as a family medicine, and have used it for any disorder of the system and found it to act like a charm. I believe if it was used in time it would prove a great preventive of sickness. I have often recommended it to my friends, and shall continue to do so.

REV. JAS. M. ROLLINS,
"Pastor M. E. Church South, Fairfield, Va."

CANDIDATES' CARDS.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WM. G. GIRTON,
Of Bloomsburg.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ELIAS HOWELL,
Of Mt. Pleasant Township.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JESSE RITTENHOUSE,
Of Beaver Twp.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MERCANTILE APARAISEMENT.

List of Dealers of Columbia County.

I hereby certify that the following list of dealers, taken, returned and classified by me, in accordance with the several Acts of Assembly, in and for the year 1887, is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Names & Business.	Class.	License.
BEAVER.		
C P Driesbach, store	14	7 00
J F Smith, hotel	5	50 00
Levi Michael, store	14	7 00
T J Shuman, store	14	7 00
G J Munson, store	14	7 00
W T & W B Cole, distillery	9	15 00
Meagley & Reese, store	14	7 00
BENTON.		
Hiram Hess, hotel	5	50 00
J J McHenry, store	13	10 00
A J McHenry	14	7 00
McHenry & Carey, furniture store	14	7 00
J E Edson, store	14	7 00
Rohr McHenry, store	13	10 00
T C McHenry, hardware and drug	14	7 00
C M Smith, store	14	7 00
John Heacock, store	14	7 00
Lemuel Drake, hotel	5	50 00
J D McHenry, hotel	5	50 00
Keller Brothers, tin and stoves	14	7 00
Holland McHenry, store	14	7 00
BERWICK.		
F L Dittlehurst, furniture	14	7 00
Grove & Kistner, drug store	14	7 00
R Burger, restaurant	5	20 00
C W Brubaker, hardware store	14	7 00
R B Swayze & Co., store	14	7 00
H M Hockman, confectioner	14	7 00
R G Urtspin, ste ve	13	12 50
H R Bower, store	13	10 00
W B Freas & Son, lumber dealers	14	7 00
B F Driesbach, organs and machines	14	7 00
Samuel R Heller, poodle table	8	30 00
Jackson & Woodin Mfg. Co., store	6	50 00
G A Buckingham, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
W G Rook, hotel	5	50 00
Theodore F Berger, shoe store	14	7 00
M Levy, clothing store	14	7 00
Benjamin Sponenberger, restaurant	5	20 00
M A Markle, restaurant	5	20 00
T G McMurtrie, clothing store	14	7 00
A P Young & Reed, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
Isaiah Bower, store	14	7 00
T J Stites & Co., drug store	14	7 00
D C Smith, store	14	7 00
J P Freas & Co., store	14	7 00
Owen Yohey, hotel	5	50 00
August Diehl, bottler	5	50 00
J H Gould, druggist	14	7 00
G L Reagan & Co., notions	14	7 00
W T Mansfield, merchant	14	7 00
Smith Brothers, merchants	14	7 00
O E McBride, groceries	14	7 00
BRIARCREEK.		
G W Ash, distillery	9	15 00
Peter Jumper, grocery	14	7 00
G W Miller, hotel	5	50 00
BLOOMSBURG.		
J L Girton, hotel	5	50 00
I W McKelvy, store	7	40 00
I W Hartman & Son, store	9	25 00
H C Hartman, carpets and boots	14	7 00
A Klein, drugs	14	7 00
W J Corell & Co, furniture	13	10 00
J K Eyer, store	14	7 00
Wm Rabb, grocery	14	7 00
L E Wherry, stoves	14	7 00
J Saltzer, organs, &c	14	7 00
G W Bertsch, clothing store	14	7 00
F D. Dentler, boots and shoes	13	10 00
Geo A Clark, book store	14	7 00
W R Tubbs, hotel	5	50 00
J F Caldwell, confectioner	14	7 00
B Stohner, restaurant	5	20 00
A N Wilson, grocery	14	7 00
H G Eshleman, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
H J Clark & Son, store	12	12 50
Louis Bernhard, jeweler	10	7 00
Jacob Keller, notions	10	20 00
John S Phillips, confectioner	14	7 00
David Lowenberg, clothing store	13	10 00
Geo Arnold, hotel	5	50 00
E E Cadman, furniture	14	7 00
J R Schuyler & Co, hardware	11	15 00
Charles W Runyan, "	13	10 00
S N Gilson, grocery	14	7 00
J D Wilson, leather, &c	14	7 00
Joseph Decker, confectioner	14	7 00
C C Marr, store	14	7 00
W C Reichart, flour and feed	14	7 00
Evans & Eyer, clothing	14	7 00
J A Hess, boots and shoes	14	7 00
J H Mercer, drug	14	7 00
D R Creasy, store	14	7 00
Andrew Solleder, boots and shoe findings	14	7 00
B H Vannatta, agent, wall paper	14	7 00
Singer Mfg Co, sewing machines	14	7 00
C W B Allen, store	14	7 00
Hartman & Edgar, stoves	14	7 00
Henry Klein, grocery	14	7 00
G M & J K Lockard, coal	14	7 00
Wm Singer, hotel	5	50 00
C W Neal & Bro., coal	14	7 00
Harman & Hassert, coal	14	7 00
O A Jacoby, liquor store	13	25 00
" " coal	14	7 00
Farmers' Produce Exchange, store	8	30 00
" " coal	14	7 00
Peter Gross, bottler	5	50 00
Simon C Shive, agt lmp	14	1 00
Bloomsburg Iron Co, store	11	15 00
C B Robbins, liquor store	13	25 00
F M Gilmore, restaurant	5	20 00
W H Gilmore, restaurant	5	20 00
" " bottler	5	20 00
G M & J K Lockard, store	13	10 00
H W Sloan, dry goods and notions	14	7 00
N J Hendershott, drugs	14	7 00
Lewis Gross, clothing	14	7 00
J J Brower carpets	14	7 00
W H Snyder Bros, wholesale drug store	4	40 00
Alexander Bros & Co, tobacco	11	12 00
H Y White & Co, grain dealers	12	12 50
Charles Krug, lumber, coal and slate	14	7 00
Joseph Garrison, flour and feed	14	7 00
W E Knorr, tobacco	14	7 00
C W Brown, grocery	14	7 00
C S Bound, grocery	14	7 00
J H Stecker, store	14	7 00
Creasy & Wells, lumber	14	7 00
John Wolf, dealer	14	7 00
D Girton, 4 billiard and pool tables	8	60 00
Geo O Breece, grocery	14	7 00
CATAWISSA.		
C E Clewell, grocery	14	7 00
M A Swank, store	14	7 00
I H Seesholtz, store	13	10 00
Hester Kistler, hotel	5	50 00
S B Rhawn, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
Stephen Saldy, store	13	15 00
John R Diemer, store	13	10 00
Geo Manhart, store	14	7 00
A S Truckenmiller, organs and machines	13	10 00
T D Berringer, furniture	10	7 00
J K Sharpless & Son's, store	14	20 00
T E Harder, furniture	13	10 00
Wm

The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1887.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:13 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
11:07 a. m.	12:05 a. m.
2:24 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloomberry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:54 a. m.
6:26 p. m.	4:19 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:59 p m

Reduced Rates.

Hereafter the price for publishing Executors, and administrator's notices in the COLUMBIAN will be $2.00 including a note and receipt book. No other paper in the county makes so liberal an offer.

Auditor's notices also reduced to $2.00.

SALES.

FOR SALE.—Pair of handsome bay horses six and seven years old, large and strong, good drivers and will work anywhere. Warranted sound and free from faults or blemishes are offered for sale solely for want of use. J. R. SCHUYLER.

A Fine Residence For Sale.

The executors of Mary N. Harman, deceased, offer at private sale a handsome residence on Market street above Main, Bloomsburg. The house is of brick, large pleasant rooms, steam heat, gas, water, sewerage, and all modern improvements. There is a large frame barn, ice house and outbuildings. One of the most desirable locations in the town. Terms easy.

They also offer for sale thirty-seven acres of land on Normal hill, adjoining P. Dillon's and the Hoyt estate. Can be divided into desirable building lots. For terms and particulars apply to I. W. McKelvy, one of the executors, or Geo. E. Elwell, attorney, Bloomsburg, Pa. tf

FOR RENT.

Two rooms on second floor of the COLUMBIAN building, together or separately. Steam heat, gas, water on same floor. Rent low. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell. [3t

WANTED.—An apprentice boy to learn harness making. Must be well recommended. M. L. KLINE,
1 w Orangeville, Pa.

WANTED!—1,000 boys and children to buy New Spring Suits. New in style and low in price, at David Lowenberg's.

Personal.

Col. S. Knorr is able to be out again.

Mr. U. S. Lutz took a short trip to Philadelphia last week.

Mrs. N. C. Pursel of Laurel Run, is visiting her son Harrie.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Wirt spent a few days in Philadelphia this week.

Miss Carrie Brown, of Danville, has been visiting Miss Annie Ent this week.

Miss E. Barkley went to Philadelphia on Monday morning to select goods.

Thos. W. Edgar of Espy has gone to New York for medical treatment for a nervous disease.

Miss Gilbert of Catawissa, spent a few days visiting Miss Lou Jameson at the Exchange Hotel last week.

Mrs. C. R. Buckalew has been seriously ill for a number of days, but is slowly improving now and hopes soon again to be fully restored to health.

E. F. Smith, who has been attending Bellevue Medical College of New York, returned to town last Saturday and will remain here during the summer.

George Ferree, who has been teaching school at Hazel Brooke, Luzerne county, has returned to his home at the Normal school, and is now studying medicine with Dr. Gardner.

An elegant line of SPRING OVERCOATS Just received at D. Lowenberg's.

Keystone Minstrels to-night at the Opera House.

P. E. Wirt is putting steam pipes in the McKinney building.

Sweet Potatoe plants, 35cts. per 100 at J. Garrison's, 5th street.

Wall paper hangings and handsome ceiling decorations at Clark's book store.

The annual examination of the seniors at the Normal School begins on Tuesday, June 14th.

Mrs. Martha Hartman mother-in-law of Frank Jones was buried from the Lutheran church on Tuesday.

Window shades, plain or dado, either mounted or without fixtures as you prefer, at Clark's book store.

People are not all through moving yet. We still see loads of household goods passing through Main street at intervals.

The rush has commenced for Spring styles in Neckwear. Call and see the beautiful stock, now in—at D. Lowenberg's.

Mr. James H. Mercer, the popular uptown druggist, has purchased a new soda fountain. Call and see it. It is a beauty.

Trunks! Trunks! Trunks!
Just received a large stock.
Cheaper than ever at D. Lowenberg's.

The Keystone Minstrels will give a performance at the Opera House to-night. They give a good show, and deserve liberal patronage.

James Reilly has given up the barber business in Benton. He moved to this place last week, and has bought out Will Dennis' shop.

This has been a fine Spring for the growth of grass and grain. The grass looks better than it has for many years at this season of the year.

Trout fishermen are about as numerous as the trout this season. Unless the streams are re-stocked the fine sport of catching trout will soon be a thing of the past.

Candidates are beginning to put in their active work. We have already announced the names of Jesse Rittenhouse, Elias Howell and W. G. Girton for the office of County Commissioners, with more to follow.

Delegate election will be held this year on Saturday, July 23, between the hours of 3 and 7 p. m. Convention on the Tuesday following, being the 26th or the last Tuesday in July, according to resolutions adopted at the last convention.

There will be an exhibition of running and trotting at the Fair Grounds Bloomsburg Wednesday next, by the Running Combination. They exhibited at Wilkes-Barre last week, when Miss Myrtie Peek won the running race in 2:03¼. See advertisement.

The Merchant Tailoring Department is now replete in Spring styles. Call and see the largest stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., to select from. Suits made up in City Style at D. Lowenberg's, Merchant Tailor.

Shipping tags, with or without strings, at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

B. F. Fruit has completed his duties as Mercantile Appraiser, and the list is published this week.

Judge McHenry expects to begin the work of grading on the B. & S. railroad between Stillwater and Benton, next Monday.

The grounds of the Lawn Tennis Club in the rear of the Episcopal church have been completed, and playing will soon begin There are about thirty members in the club.

The agents are delivering the new history of Columbia and Montour counties. They have completed the delivery in Montour county and expect to complete in this county next week.

I invite the attention of parties who intend papering or decorating their walls or ceilings to the largest and most complete line of wall hangings or ceiling decorations in town. George A. Clark.

Mrs. Spots, living on Third street, who moved from Danville April 1st, gave birth to twins Sunday morning, a boy and girl—the girl survived but a short time, but the boy and mother are both doing well.

A fine assortment of ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats and bonnets of the latest and most popular shapes, trimming, notions, &c., now open at Miss E. Barkley's, and at the most reasonable prices. Call and see.

The G. A. R. Post of Bloomsburg are making arrangements to properly observe Decoration day the coming 30th of May. Rev. M. L. Ganoe is expected to be the orator of the day. A full program will be announced to the public in due time.

Since the change in the time table of the D. L. & W. R. R. the noon train south will no longer make connections with the Philadelphia & Reading road at Rupert. Those wishing to take the Reading train must reach Rupert by Buckalew Bros. omnibus.

Mr. Zebulon Robbins who recently purchased the property on corner of First and Market street has made many improvements about the place, notably the removal of the barn from obstructing the sidewalk. The residents of First street are elated over the change.

Bicycling received a check at Pittston, when Chas. Graham, while riding near the fair grounds at Wyoming, took a "header", and struck with such force on one of his hands, that he broke a wrist bone, forcing it through the flesh. The injury is of a serious nature.

The Keystone Minstrels will appear tomorrow (Saturday) evening at Orangeville with a program which can not fail to please any audience. These young men gave an exhibition at Bloomsburg Opera House some time ago which was equal to that of most of the traveling troupes. Secure your seats early.

Rowdies who ride on railroad trains and try often times to run them to suit themselves will be surprised to learn that the House has passed the bill arming trainsmen in Pennsylvania and giving conductors and station masters police powers. The bill is designed to preserve order on trains and about stations.

Hon. J. B. McCollum has dispatched business in court this week rapidly. He is very quiet in his manner, but he is quick at seeing points, and his decisions are made without hesitation and with reasoning that shows a thorough acquaintance with the law. The Judge is a democrat, but was elected in a republican county. He has been eight years upon the bench.

Mrs. Kramer, wife of Mr. John Kramer, of this town, died at her home on West street last Friday morning. She had been sick for some time, and her death was not unexpected. She leaves her husband and five children to mourn her loss. Services were held at the house on Monday morning, and the remains afterward taken to Mt. Pleasant township and there interred.

Prof. Vocht met a number of people in the Lutheran church Saturday of last week to organize a class in music. They will meet again Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. A course of ten lessons will be given for the small sum of 75 cents. When an opportunity is thus afforded to receive instruction in music at such a moderate sum a great many should take advantage of it.

Down in Bucks county they are fining farmers for adulterating milk sold to the creameries. A Chalfont Justice of the Peace fined a farmer $50 for putting water into his milk that was afterward taken to the creamery in that place. Patrons of two other 'creameries were also made to pay a fine for a like offense. This is right. The farmer that waters his milk should be made to pay for it.

Grand House Decorative Art Exhibit, Main street below Market, from May 13th to 18th inclusive. Finest display of plush and lace portierres, imitation oil paintings, framed pictures in silk etching, draperies, scarfs, lambrequins, etc. ever seen in Bloomsburg. Also a fine display of organs and pianos can be seen at the same time. Free to all. J. SALTZER,
2t General Agent.

David Lowenberg, our enterprising clothier, now has one of the prettiest store buildings in town. The entire front of his building has been painted. The store front is finished in black and gold, and across each window is his name in large gilt letters. The whole gives a very pleasing effect and makes one of the handsomest buildings here.

The gilding was done under the supervision of Mr. William Brobst, and shows him to be a real artist.

The Calliepian Society entertainment given at Normal Hall last Friday evening was a success. The characters in the drama, "The Danger Signal," were well taken with few exceptions and the drama was carried through very smoothly with few breaks or hitches. Prof. Metherell's orchestra rendered some very pleasing pieces before the drama and between the acts and played them very well indeed. There was a fair-sized audience present, who seemed well pleased with the entertainment.

A murder occurred at Hazelton last week, which is one of the most brutal heard of for some time. Antonio Gatz, an Italian, was found in the street with several wounds about his head and neck. A terrible wound was found on the right side of his face made by a large stiletto, and another deep wound in his neck, besides several smaller wounds. Two men were seen quarreling with him, and ran away from the body at the approach of a Hazleton man. Search has been made for the murderers.

A number of important changes were made in the time table of the D. L. & W. R. R., which went into effect Monday, May 9. The early train arrives one hour later. This will insure a regular delivery of our morning mail, as well as certain connection with the train at Northumberland when coming up from Philadelphia. The 10:20 train is changed to 11:07 and the afternoon to 2:24. In going south the noon train arrives at 12:05, instead of 11:45 as heretofore. For correct time table see head of local column.

Wall paper hangings and ceiling decorations to produce almost any effect desired. Call and examine our stock and be convinced. Clark's book store.

The trout law for this season is the same as last year, to-wit: From the 15th of April to the 15th of July. There was an effort made in the Legislature to shorten the season, but the bill which passed the House was killed in the Senate. There have been conflicting statements about the same in a number of papers, but the above can be relied upon as being correct.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending May 10, 1887:

George W. Bason, Mr. Robert Beers, Mr. C. M. Bertsch, Mrs. W. C. Bornard, Miss Kate Boyer, Mr. William Cline, John R. James, Rev. J. P. Shultz. William Smith, Snyder & Co., Rev. Harris Snyder.

CARDS.

Michael O'Laughlin.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

Now is the time to get your Confirmation Suit. A full stock on hand at D. Lowenberg's.

Mrs. F. M. Everett died at her home on Third street Tuesday evening about 8 o'clock. She has been a patient sufferer for some time, living on hopes but gradually nearing the end. The immediate cause of death was perhaps dropsy although she had a complication of diseases. She was the oldest daughter of I. W. Hartman, and had a wide circle of friends in this community. A loving husband is thus bereft of a kind and affectionate wife and two little girls, one twelve and the other ten, are left motherless. The funeral will take place this (Friday) morning at ten o'clock. Deceased was about 35 years of age.

Window fixtures, spring balance or spring top, lower than ever before, at George A. Clark's.

The case of Albert E Cadow against the D. L. & W. R. R. Co., which was tried before Judge Dreher last week, excited considerable interest. Plaintiff broke his leg by stumbling on the railroad track at the crossing at East street on Jan. 28, 1884 The morning was dark, and he could not see the track. He claimed that he was hurt through the negligence of the defendant in not laying planks so as to protect the rails. The Judge refused to take the case from the jury, and left it entirely in their hands, and the result was a verdict for plaintiff for $4500. William Chrisman and Ikeler & Herring were counsel for plaintiff, and Col. Freeze and Geo. E. Elwell for the railroad company. A motion has been made for a new trial.

HO! FOR THE WEST!—Don't miss seeing the large assortment of Trunks, Satchels and Bags at D. Lowenberg's.

The case of John L. Brumbach against the D. L. & W. R. R. Co. occupying two days of court this week resulted in a voluntary nonsuit on motion of the plaintiff, the court having indicated that they would take the case from the jury. The plaintiff was injured at Binghampton N. Y. by having his hand crushed when coupling cars, alleging that he stumbled on a draw head negligently left in the way. The defendant contended that plaintiff was not in its employ, and even if he was, he could not recover because the negligence was that of a fellow-servant. The court accepted this view of it, and plaintiff's counsel took a nonsuit. Messrs. Rhawn, Robison and Ikeler were counsel for plaintiff, and E. N. Millard of Scranton and Geo. E. Elwell for defendant.

The soldiers desiring a license to peddle must, under the recent Act of Assembly, file an application with the Prothonotary of the Court setting forth that he is unable to procure a livelihood by manual labor and is desirous of procuring license to peddle, under the Act of Assembly of April 8, 1887, entitled: "An act to permit disabled soldiers to peddle by procuring a license therefor, and, also, that he is the bona fide owner of all the goods, wares and merchandise which he proposes to hawk, peddle or vend, and that he will not engage to sell the same for any other person whatever." It is then required that he be examined by a United States surgeon, the result of which, together with his discharge from service, must be filed with the Prothonotary, and at the next sitting of the court thereafter his application will be passed upon by the Judge.

Men's, Youths, Boys and Children's Tailor Fitting Clothing.
Leading in quantity, quality and style.
Perfect satisfaction always the motto of
DAVID LOWENBERG.

The editor of the *Sentinel* last week, as usual, attempted to misconstrue the action of the grand jury when it said: "Before adjournment, a vote was taken as to whether Prothonotary Snyder should have a second term, but it failed to carry." Now these are the facts, the general business having been transacted it was moved by a member of the jury at his own instance, and possibly being a warm friend of Mr. Snyder, that a vote be taken for prothonotary. The following letter sent us shows the result of the vote taken:

Messrs. EDITORS: The article in last week's *Sentinel* in regard to the Grand Jury voting on the Prothonotary question is not true. The vote stood as follows, 16 for Snyder and 5 for Brickbaum, two not voting.

J. F. MENGLE, Grand Juryman,
Orangeville, Pa.

Wall paper for 1887. The newest, best colored and most artistic designs at Clark's book store.

B. & S. R. R. Notes.

The work on the Bloomsburg & Sullivan is progressing finely. Rails have been laid as far as Fourth street, and the work of laying rails will go on as soon as more grading is done on Railroad street.

A derrick has been put up, and a stone wall is being built about half way between Fishingcreek bridge and Iron street.

Railroad street is still filled up with ties from Fourth street west to the bridge.

Many people visited the railroad last Sunday afternoon.

Several feet of rock have been blown out at Fishingcreek bridge, both from the corner of the rocks, and from the large rock between the railroad and the creek.

A stonewall has been built on Railroad street from Fifth street to a short distance above Fourth, and stakes erected above, separating the road bed from the wagon road.

Several hammers were stolen from the tool-house last Thursday night.

Holes have been drilled in readiness for blasting all along the foot of the rocks. The whole of the old Irondale road bed will be blown out next week, making the new road bed in some places five or six feet lower than the old road.

Latest shape in hats, Dunlaps, Youman, et cetera.
Correct in style,
Fine in quality,
Lowest in price, at Lowenberg's.

Council Proceedings.

Bloomsburg, April 28, 1887.

Special meeting. Council met at 8 o'clock p. m. Moved that the Town Engineer give such grade in Second street from Leonard west, as will require the least expense to equalize the surface of the ground, until such time as a permanent system of drainage shall be adopted to dispose of the water. Agreed to. Moved that property owners on Second street from Leonard west be notified to pave within sixty days from date. Agreed to. Treasurer B. P. Vannatta's bond was presented, read and on motion approved and ordered filed. On motion adjourned.

May 5, 1887. Regular meeting. J. G. Freeze Esq., having been interviewed in regard to extending Rose alley through his land to the Lightstreet road, made the following proposition through Elias Mendenhall, viz; That he would release the right of way for the extension of said Rose alley through and over his land to the Lightstreet road, free of charge, on condition that the town build a fence along the east side of said alley from the estate of E. B. Brower to the said Lightstreet road. Moved that proposal be accepted. Carried. Messrs. E. Mendenhall, John Townsend and Douglass Hughes appeared and asked council to erect the lamp post, which was ordered by council on the 8th day of May 1884. On motioned it was ordered that the Commissioner of Highways erect one midway between East and Penn streets. On motion it was ordered that the Street Commissioner order the owners of all trees obstructing light from street lamps to trim them, and if they neglect or refuse to do so, the Commissioner of Highways shall proceed to trim them. The oaths of several officers were presented and ordered filed. The Town Engineer reported that he had worked on Second street from Leonard street west as follows: On north side from present grade at Leonard street a minus grade of two-tenths of a foot per 100 feet for 550 feet; and on the south side a minus grade of .0288 ft. per 100 ft. for 450 ft to be considered a temporary grade until a permanent system can be laid out and adopted to drain water from Second street, from the railroad westward. Samuel Neyhard was unanimously elected Superintendent of Sewers. Mr. Clark gave notice that he would propose a five mill tax rate at next regular meeting. The following bills and accounts were read and on motion approved, and the secretary directed to draw orders for same, viz:

Peter Billmeyer, Com'r Highways	$7.87
E. W. M Low, team on "	3.00
J. Garrison, " " "	1.70
Wm. Shaffer, " " "	3.00
" " labor " "	1.25
E. Shutt, " " "	1.69
Wm. Webb, " " "	1.25
Wm. Casey, " " "	1.25
Bill of Wm. Krickbaum, publishing annual statement,	15.00
Bill of Elwell & Bittenbender,	15.00
" " G. E. Elwell, rent of council room to April 1, '87,	15.00
Bill of M. C. Sloan & Bro. repairing buggy of Buckalew Bros., broken at caye-in sewer trench.	4.50
Bill of Samuel Neyhard, services as sec'y in April,	10.00
Bill of Wesley Knorr, Chief of Police for April,	4.50
Bill of Nathan Chromis assistant for April,	.50
Bill of Daniel Laycock, police for April,	1.00
Bill of Samuel Neyhard, services as Town Engineer,	3.50
Bill of Samuel Neyhard, paid for cleaning council room,	1.00
Total	91.01

On motion council adjourned.

SAMUEL NEYHARD, Sec'y.

Closing Day Exercises.

A large crowd gathered at the Opera House last Monday, both afternoon and evening, to witness the closing exercises of the public schools of Bloomsburg. The exercises of the afternoon were given by all the schools, with the exception of the High School. At about half-past twelve o'clock the scholars assembled at their respective schools and marched to the Opera House. The afternoon exercises passed off very well and showed great zeal and interest their preparation, both on the part of teachers and pupils. Metherell's orchestra rendered the overture in very pleasing style, and the other music of the afternoon was well rendered.

For the evening a very interesting program had been prepared, and was well carried out by the scholars of the High School of Bloomsburg. Long before eight o'clock, at which time the entertainment began, the house was filled with people, and they continued to come, until there was scarcely standing room left. At eight o'clock Superintendent Grimes, Principal Beckley and the School Directors of Bloomsburg filed upon the stage, and the exercises were opened.

The opening and closing choruses and all the music of the evening was well given. A duet, sung by Effie Hartman and Ed. Eut, was especially well rendered, and they fully deserved the encore they received; the solos were well given and the quartet of boys also sang well. The dramas were well acted, and altogether the whole entertainment passed off very creditably indeed.

Indeed the exercises of this year are among the best school exercises we have ever had the pleasure of witnessing. Everything passed off smoothly, and the exercises throughout showed thorough preparation and great interest in school work.

Mine Disaster.

Last Thursday another mine disaster occurred at Swoyer's Hill, near Plainsville, that cost one human life and endangered two others. In some manner a large quantity of gas took fire, and an awful explosion took place, that caused great damage and consternation.

Several were near by when the explosion took place, and were all knocked down. A rescuing party at once set to work, and, succeeded by proceeding cautiously in reaching the scene of the explosion, where they found the bodies of three men prostrate on the ground.

The men were quickly removed to a place of safety and afterwards taken to the surface. One of the three was dead, and the other two were injured seriously. They were all badly burned and the dead man was somewhat disfigured.

The dead man was James Munley, a miner living at Swoyer's Hill. He was married and the father of seven children. The body was taken home and a sad scene ensued. The injured men were also taken to their homes and placed under physicians' care.

FEW PEOPLE ESCAPE the taint of scrofula in the blood. With many it is hereditary; but it may also be acquired from want of air or lack of exercise, from improper food, or any cause which brings about weakness of the body and impurity of the blood. The disease is characterized by running sores, abscesses, swellings, enlarged joints, sore eyes, etc. No medicine has been so successful in curing scrofula as Hood's Sarsaparilla. The most terrible running sores gradually disappear under the purifying and strengthening influences of this great medicine. If you are a sufferer from scrofula, and desire more evidence as to the wonderful success of Hood's Sarsaparilla, send to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., for a book containing many remarkable cures.

Hard on the Circus.

The season has come, remarks an exchange, when the rural population revels in the pleasure of the circus. But it looks very much as though this Spring's crop of clowns and trick mules would be very short. The Inter-state Commerce law has had a depressing effect on the circus industry. This is unfortunate. The decadence of the circus would be a national calamity. When the elephant no longer stalks about the ring and the Circassian girl has retired to private life, when the great tents are laid away forever and the strawberry and vanilla funny man no longer sings his moss-covered ballads, then indeed will the ruinous iconoclasm of an irreverent century be laid bare in all its hideous cruelty. No man who has ever balanced himself for hours on a narrow plank with one arm around his best girl and the other thrust into a pocket filled with peanuts, but will feel a sentimental sadness creep over him as he learns that the circus, as an institution, is at present under a most unwelcome cloud.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1887.

We'd rather you'd come to the store, but if you can't, write for what you want.

Are you a judge of novelties? Then you know how some merchants fix the bait for you. Novelties made low price, but no plain to match. If there's plain, then the Novelty'll be old. Or the desirable Novelty'll be in lots too small to serve you.

In nearly every instance we've plenty of plain to match every Novelty we show—plain made of the same wool and the same dye and at the same time as the Novelty.

Do you realize the fact? You will when you see the things. We've made the price so you'll want to see them.

Silk Polka Dot, Satin stripe, from $3.50 to $2.50.

Pompadour Silk Stripe, from Pompadour Plush Stripe, from $3.50 to $2.50. $2 to $1.25.

Beige Wool Plaid, Broché figure, from $2 to $1.25.

Plush Plaid, with chenille dots, from $2.35 to $1.50.

Plush and Silk Checks, from $2.25 to $1.75.

Silk Plaid Grenadines, from $2 to $1.50.

Combination, Bayadere canvas, from $3 to $1.50.

Plush Stripes, with Jardinière spots, from $3 to $2.

Camel's Hair Grenadine, Lace and Plush stripes, from $3.50 to $2.50.

And a hundred more styles on which the reduction is as great or greater. Prices of the plain have been reduced from 25 to 50 cents a yard.

The Novelties were bought for this season, some of them haven't been in the country thirty days.

The Camel's Hair Stuffs in light shades and light weights are desirable for Spring and Summer costumes. Always liked, always fashionable. Plain twilled surface or self colored plaids. Various shades of tan, gray, navy blue and brown, 42 in., $1, $1.25 and $1.35.

Foulés, like the Camel's Hair in weave and texture, but no scattered surface hair. Same weight and width and as good for wear. 75 cents to $1.25.

A little coarser, a little narrower, 45 to 65 cents.

Cheviot all-wool check suitings. 3 styles and 33 colorings. 36 inches, 37½ cents. New, serviceable, stylish stuffs. Look for them among the 50 cent things in any other store.

A little more body perhaps but equal relative value in the 45 cent all-wool suitings at same counter. 2 checks, 1 melange; more than 20 colorings.

The 40-inch Tricots get a catchy prettiness from the contrasting silk thread which forms the check. A new thing. Should go quick at 75 cents. We make it 65.

Baby carriages. Anything you care for. For $6, for $75, if you choose. Or you may pick out the running gears you like, the springs you prefer, the body that pleases you, and have the upholstering done to your mind. The silk, the parasol, the ribbon, the fixings and nicknacks are where you can see them. We'll do the work as you say.

They say we sell twice as much Rattan and Reed stuff as any other house in America. Look along the north side of the Basement and you'll know why. The things are there. Everything we think you'll like from the two great makers of the country. About 2,000 styles. Light, strong, air-inviting, rest-giving, cooling wicker-work.

Croquet sets, 90 cents to $10

Pure Silk Gloves for women's wear; all the new shades, 38 cents a pair. We did not match them last season for 50 cents.

BOOK NEWS for May, with a portrait of Bret Harte, now ready. It tells you of all the new books (50c. a year; 5c. a number).

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

East Benton.

Reuben Gibbons planted a field with corn last Thursday and Friday.

The first week in May was devoted by our farmers to sowing oats.

The budding of fruit trees has just commenced. Peaches in some localities are in full bloom.

Mrs. Peter Laubach, of Ravencreek, was struck by paralysis last Friday morning and is in a critical condition.

Miss Laura Stine is sorely afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism and lies in a helpless condition.

Rev. Wm. Mather expects to locate at Benton in the near future and occupy the Presbyterian charge, consisting of the Rhorsburg, Benton and Ravencreek congregations.

Mr. Wm. Doty of Benton township lost a valuable horse last Friday night.

What might have resulted in a serious accident happily passed off with slight damage, was a partial runaway, caused by dashing some water against Mrs. Miner R. Smith's horse which was tied to a hitching post at one of her brothers in Benton, and ran over Al Rantz's horse, and making for the Misses Fullmer's millinery shop, and was prevented from entering by closing the door against the frightened animal.

A very comprehensive and instructing sermon was preached by Rev. A. Houtz last Sunday from a text selected in Exodus from 11th chapter and 9th verse.

Rev. T. H. Tubbs passed through this place last Saturday, gathering up his scattered furniture. He intends locating at Lightstreet. On account of throat affection he is obliged to retire from active pulpit duties.

Some time ago Charley Moore, of Van Camp, had some more experience with a sick horse.

Previously one died for him on the highway and much anxiety was felt for this one. The proper medicine soon restored it to health, and he was permitted to return from Shickshinny with the animal safe and sound.

Hon. James McHenry, Cambra, has replenished his store with new goods.

The song of a reptile chorus arises from every frog-pond.

Buckhorn.

The wet weather has brought corn-planting to a stand.

The oats are doing well. Some fields that were sown broadcast are slightly streaked. Wm. Everett has the most nearly even sowing of any that we have seen.

Hemlock is well satisfied with the re-election of J. S. Grimes for Co. Supt.

Anthony Swartz has purchased the farm and farm implements of Percival Foulk. Consideration $4500. Mr. Swartz comes from Nanticoke. He took possession May 4th. P. Foulk moved to Wedgetown in the Miller house.

Chas. Harris is home on a visit.

Dr. Montgomery has repapered his office. It presents a neat and handsome appearance.

C. M. Terwilliger has improved the front of his store with a coat of paint.

H. W. Appleman is enlarging his fishpond. He has some very fine German carp. It is worth one's while to look at them.

Clark Roat is turning his attention from potatoes to buckwheat. He now has a new kind different from any buckwheat known in these parts. We wish him success.

H. Reece has exchanged horses.

Hemlock was paid another compliment last week at court. The creek-road called it forth. If those upper fellows don't stop complaining about that road our supervisor will get at and fix it some of these days.

We hope the new railroad will even all differences. When our road becomes impassable they will have an excuse for a car ride.

What a Boy Thinks About Dogs.

For the COLUMBIAN.

Dogs are nice animals. Dogs are of two kinds—cross dogs and tame dogs. Dogs are very useful animals. When you can't sleep, dogs help you to stay awake by barking all the time in the night. I know dogs that will bark at the moon, but the moon don't mind it a bit. Dogs is useful to chase cats. I don't like cats, they eat rats—dogs don't eat rats. Dogs catch foxes too, and thats a good thing for foxes eat chickens—I like chickens myself. Dogs pays a tax—leastways they charge 'em, and the dog has to pay or run away. Dog skins make first-rate leather for shoes. There ought to be more dog skin leather. I know a good many dogs that would make first rate leather. WM.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! Not by any secret remedy, but by proper, healthful exercise, and the judicious use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites, which contains the healing and strength-giving virtues of these two valuable specifics in their fullest form. Prescribed by physicians. Take no other.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Book cases and secretaries at Corell's 3t

Just received at C. E. Savage's a fine line of silverware the latest designs, also spectacles and eye glasses. 2t.

Plain large parasols at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Extension dining tables, fancy work stands, hat racks and sideboards, at Corell's. 3t.

Always remember that G. W. Bertsch, the artist tailor, is the place to get yourself a perfect fit in a Spring suit of clothing or a coat. A full and complete line just received—fresh from the city.

Cottage chamber suits, all prices, at Corell's. 3t.

Combination Suitings, for Spring Dresses, at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Handsome parlor suits, in cherry, upho'stered in silk plush, at Corell's furniture store. 29a3t.

Money saved by going to A. S. Truckenmiller's, Catawissa, Pa., for wall papers and window shades. Largest stock at lowest prices. [3tm6.

New stylish parasols at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

All kinds of watches, clocks and jewelry neatly repaired and warranted at C. E. Savage's. 3 doors above first national bank. 2w

G. W. Bertsch, the clothier and furnisher, always has a full and complete line of gents' furnishing goods on hand. All the latest styles in neckwear, &c. Call and see them.

Chamber suits in ash, oak, antique oak and cherry, at Corell's. 3t.

For a Spring and Summer stiff and soft hat call at G. W. Bertsch's—who has just received a full and complete line—all of the latest styles and shapes. Prices lower than ever.

Ladies' fine hand-turned and hand-welt shoes, very soft and comfortable, at Dentler's.

Mackerel in ½ barrels, ¼ barrels, 10 lb. and 15 lb. buckets, at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

For the most complete line of children's and infants' shoes, fine and medium grade, call at F. D. Dentler's.

I. W. Hartman & Son offer White Dishes (best Granite Ware,) for $2.75, set of 46 pieces.

Bargains in pianos, organs and sewing machines at A. S. Truckenmiller's, Catawissa, Pa. [3tm6.

Picture frames at Corell's, 3t.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., Wall St., N. Y.

Bloomsburg Fair Grounds,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18th,

MISS MYRTIE PEEK,

Champion Long Distance Rider of the World
RUNNING COMBINATION.

RUNNING RACE—Purse, $100.

FIRST RACE.—Mile heats, best two in three, to 65-lb skeleton wagon. Miss Myrtie Peek names her running team Lillie Allyn and Blue String. Miss Vivie Lamont names her running team Euloist and Duck Murphy.

SECOND RACE.—Trotting, mile heats, best 3 in 5. Purse, $200.

ENTRIES.

Disbrow Brothers, S. M., "Telegraph Girl." A. S. Nevine, Blk. M., "Lady Independence." B. T. Birney, b. g., "James D."

THIRD RACE.—Running; Purse, $100. ¼-mile heat, best 3 in 5.

Miss Myrtie Peek rides "Ghost." Miss Vivie Lamont rides "Debarty."

Races called at 3 o'clock. Admission, 25cts.

M'Killip, Photographer and Crayon Artist, Bloomsburg Pa.

Fine Cabinet Portraits, only $3 a dozen. Instantaneous process used.

Don't fail to call at F. D. Dentler's and see the largest, best and finest stock of shoes ever brought to Bloomsburg, at prices to suit all.

Having just received a cylinder for finishing silks and cloths, I am prepared to clean and dye gents' clothing, ladies' cloaks, sacques, silks, dresses, shawls, &c. Feathers dyed and curled. Packages forwarded by express will receive prompt attention, according to directions. Call or address, J. O. Caswell, dyer, Bloomsburg Woolen Mills. sep24-tf.

Wide and narrow laces, by the piece or yard, at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Instead of leaving the linen yellow, or with brown spots all over it, like common rosin soap, Dreydoppel's Borax Soap makes it white as snow, and purifies and cleanses thoroughly. 4tapr29.

One *Hop Plaster* will kill pain quicker and is a better strengthener than a dozen other kinds.

If the liver and kidneys are sluggish and inactive, Hood's Sarsaparilla will rouse them to prompt and regular action.

COLIC.—Persons, and especially children, are subject to this agonizing complaint, which often comes on suddenly in the night and without any previous warning. Simmons Liver Regulator should always be at hand. A single dose, will generally allay the pain. It never fails in giving relief. It is harmless, and can be given with safety to a child of the tenderest age.

In the spring hundreds of persons suffer from boils, carbuncles, and other eruptive diseases. These are evidences that the system is trying to purge itself of impurities, and that it needs the powerful aid which is afforded by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CROWN.

The crown of Queen Victoria consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires and emeralds, set in silver and gold. Its gross weight is 39 oz. 5 dwt. troy. The number of diamonds are 3,352; pearls, 273; rubies, 9; sapphires, 17; emeralds, 11. It is an old saying—Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. It is better to wear the crown of perfect health and peace of mind through the curative effects of Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. For sale by C. B. Robbins, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.—It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, croup, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all druggists and dealers, in the United States and Canada. [1yjan28.

IT IS A CURIOUS FACT.—That the body is now more susceptible to benefit from medicine than at any other season. Hence the importance of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now, when it will do you the most good. It is really wonderful for purifying and enriching the blood, creating an appetite, and giving a healthy tone to the whole system. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

DRUNKENNESS, OR LIQUOR HABIT, CAN BE CURED BY ADMINISTERING DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC.—It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence Golden Specific Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio. dec 3 86 1y.

Schuyler's Hardware.

REFRIGERATORS.

Hot weather is fast approaching. Sharp competition among the manufacturers have brought down the prices. You would be astonished to see what a nice refrigerator we can sell you for a very little money. It will pay for itself in one season's use.

Ice Cream Freezers.

Our leading freezer is the "Rapid" and has only to be seen in comparison with others to insure its sale. Every one guaranteed, and the price almost as low as some of the other makes we keep.

WATER COOLERS

Water Coolers, with stands or without for family, hotel or factory use, handsome go

An Idyl of the Sidewalk.

THE STRATEGY OF A TRAMP IS REWARDED BY A RICH HARVEST.

The spring sun was feebly striving to cast a shadow on a brick church wall against which rested a blind man sunk in slumber. Beside him lay an earthen bowl with a few pennies in it. His faithless dog had wandered away in search of a bone, and he snored in contented ignorance of the fact that a feeble and dilapidated tramp was regarding him with a careful scrutiny. The tramp was blear-eyed and shaky, but he had the appearance of one who had witnessed much better days. In fact, he had. Once he was a plumber; but he had gone to Central America and set up in business there, where pipes never freeze nor boilers burst, and he had to walk all the way home. He was now a "button-holer" by trade one of those men who stop you on the street with "Excuse me, sir, but"—then you say "Certainly; don't mention it," and flee for your life. He was also at present a member of the great American Bar Association.

He approached the blind man with a step like the deacon's as he goes up the aisle for the contribution-box, a stride full of reverence and silence. He stood before him and read the placard adorning the person of the blind one, which told the passer-by in seven different languages that he had been blown up several times in steamboat explosions, run over by locomotives and lost the use of his nerves riding in bobtail cars. The wanderer glanced quickly up and down the deserted street. No one in sight; it was a little to early for fashionable promenaders, and the solitary policeman was dozing on a bench in the park. Then, softly, and with a touch as deft and delicate as that of a professional nurse, he removed the placard from around the sleeper's alabaster neck and hung it around his own.

He adjusted it carefully and took a stride further from its owner and removed the earthern bowl as well. He then took his position with his back to the wall and closed his languorous, dreamy blue eyes until he almost entirely shut out the spring sunshine casting flickering little shadows under the warm, rich greens of the park trees and the deep blue of the morning sky.

He stood and waited, and the sleeper slept with a smile on his face as he dreamed of his day's work being over and his evening's pleasure at his club.

The tramp, with eyes closed, reflected and pondered. He thought of the misery and deprivation of being blind and being obliged to employ as an amanuensis some pretty girl whose beauty he could not appreciate. This horrible thought caused him to open one eye to see what was passing on in the busy world about him. The horse-chestnut trees were bursting open in the genial sunshine like chestnuts before the fire. One could almost imagine he heard them pop as the leaves snapped apart. Two amazed bluebirds, astonished at city life, flitted like streaks of cobalt among the branches, and the sparrows congregated in a noisy convention on the sparse grass, debating motions in favor of ejecting them. A fat man ran across the street in front of a passing butcher's cart and met a fatter woman, head on and steering east just under the horses' noses, and the pair narrowly escaped being run over. The cart passed on and the tramp enjoyed the remarks of the fat people upon persons who cannot see where where they are going. He meditated upon what a loss the sight of such an occurrence must be to the blind. He wondered how a blind man could tell a saloon from an art gallery. This reminded him that he had not had a drink for two hours, but with Spartan fortitude he stuck to his post of duty. He murmured gently to himself, "I'm not drinking now, but if business is good I'll be fuller'n a goat to-night." Then he smiled a sweet baby-like smile, closed his eye again and let the reflection console his arid, thirsty spirit.

After awhile people began to pass him more frequently. Now and then some charitable soul dropped a coin or two in the earthern bowl with a cheery and satisfactory chink. The sleeper still wore his cast-iron smile, and the tramp began to think he was awake and watching him, but this impression wore off gradually as the hours passed and he made no sign.

The bowl began to fill rapidly and the tramp emptied it with stealthy haste as he perceived a more than usually benevolent-looking victim approaching. It was an eccentric gentleman, well known to all the professional mendicants, whose liberality to the fraternity was celebrated. He believed that his charities of the daytime gave him luck for his evening's gaming and disbursed accordingly. He dropped a whole handful of silver into the bowl giving the tramp almost a paralytic shock and causing him to open his eyes in a stare of astonishment. After this business was very good for two hours and the bowl was filled and refilled, the dilapidated appearance of the supposed blind man melted the hearts of those who were sporting their new and gaudy Easter garments into a tender feeling of pity. He could scarcely constrain himself to remain longer. First he stood on one leg and then on the other, like a Japanese stork on a screen, till at last his feelings overcame him. He emptied the bowl for the last time, set it down, placed the placard alongside of the sleeper and called a cab which happened to be passing by and sprang into it just as the blind one awoke from his prolonged and refreshing slumber. The tramp was gone, the sun was low in the heavens, the tender lovemaking of the blue-birds was ended and there was no money in the blind man's purse. He opened his eyes, still heavy with sleep, and gazed with a suspicious look at the departing cab and then at his displaced placard. Something told him that he had been imposed upon. He pulled from under his old vest an elegant gold watch, saw the time of day and with a heavy sigh he picked up his bowl and placard and whistled shrilly for his dog. The dog failed to respond, and after a moment's waiting his blind master skipped around the corner, uttering remarks not sufficiently graceful with sweetness and light to find room in this paper. He called a cab and drove home, put on his dress suit, and in less than an hour was dining at Delmonico's, scanning the stock market reports between bites with his usual placidity and appetite. The waiter, however, that evening received a smaller tip than usual, and the erstwhile blind one drank naught but claret with his meal.—*Walt. McDougall in N. Y. World.*

Large numbers of persimmon logs are being shipped to the north from Norfolk, Va., to be manufactured into shoe lasts, for which they are said to be particularly adapted.

It is no shame for a man to learn what he knows not, whatever age he may be.

Working in the Garden.

There is not only profit in making a garden, but pleasure. Many persons attach no value to the labor of garden work, especially when it affords them a mode of healthy outdoor exercise; but whether a garden be only a very small plot or a large area the advantages derived depend upon the skill, care, and labor of the person who has charge of it. It is true that, while those who cultivate hundreds of acres of "truck" can produce vegetables much more cheaply than can those whose plots are too small to permit of the use of improved implements, the gardener who grows his vegetables for home use secures a freshness and quality that cannot be obtained with vegetables that are purchased. There is quite a difference between the pulling of a ripe tomatoe from the vine and placing it on the table, and the selection of one from a basket that has been shipped over a distance of rail, and which may have been taken from the vine two or three days before.

But there is also another advantage in family gardening other than the freshness and quality of the small fruits and vegetables grown, which is the choice of varieties. Two or three kinds of squash, several of peas, as well as different varieties of beets, beans, berries and even melons, if space will allow of their growth, will permit of catering to the preferences of every member of the family. With the selection of varieties come proper care and judicious working with the hoe, and it is in this manner that the younger members are taught their first lessons in practical agriculture. It is said that the boy who works on the farm where his duties call for milking the cows, flowing the fields and cultivating the crops, does not have that fondness for farm life that is peculiar to the one who is given a small garden and early taught to take an interest in it.

It is often the case that ladies are benefitted by light work in the garden, especially if they are interested in observing the different stages of the growth of plants, and when the farmer's wife, and the children also, become interested, the cost of the labor may be really considered as nothing, while the saving of doctor's bills and the enjoyment of the garden luxuries more than compensate for the care bestowed. If every farmer would have a garden and take an interest in it, it would greatly add to the comfort and enjoyment of farming, as well as prove very profitable.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Profit in Oats.

Many farmers say there is no profit in raising oats, yet others find them a profitable crop. If the market price of the grain is not profitable, the price paid for young stock always is. The farmer who sells oats and feeds his calves, pigs, lambs and colts all corn, or nearly so, makes a mistake. Not a few men find oats unprofitable because they do not feed them, or do not feed them properly; yet more because they do not get the full value of the straw. If oats are cut five days earlier than is the common practice, the straw is worth for feeding two thirds of its weight of timothy hay, and this earlier cutting increases, rather than diminishes, the value of the grain. Of course the straw must be kept bright. If it is not cut until it is "dead ripe" and then piled up after threshing to bleach and rot, it is not worth much for feed. But the cutting, and feeding being equally favorable, three pounds of oat straw are worth as much for winter feeding as two pounds of hay. True, the other articles fed must have more albuminoids than when hay is fed, but this does not increase the cost of the ration. The biggest price for oats is realized by cutting the crop when most farmers would pronounce it green, curing it nicely, then store in mow or under barracks, and feed grain and straw together after running through a cutter and moistening. Cutting oats a little early, also reduces the chances of their lodging and their liability to lodge is the most serious objection to them by farmers who have a soil rich in nitrogen and rather deficient in silica—a very poor soil for all grains.—*American Agriculturist.*

Lanterns in China.

THEIR USE AT NIGHT UNIVERSAL IN ALL CHINESE TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

The streets of a Chinese town are entirely unlighted, so every one moving about carries a lantern or torch, and a lantern is hung up outside of every temple, house and shop. Consequently there is an enormous trade done in lanterns of all sizes, from the huge balloons down to the tiny little things no bigger than oranges. They are made occasionally of glass, but usally of paper silk stretched on silk bamboo and coated with varnish, and the family surnames, shop sign, title of temple, etc., are always written with red paint on the body of the lantern. The more respected the family or shop the more elaborate and solid lantern and the handsomer the inscription. Men of no respectibility, gamblers, sharpers and such like, find that this practice makes identification disagreeably easy and get over the difficulty by carrying lanterns inscribed with such common surnames as Smith or Brown are with us (Wang the equivalent of King, is their commonest surname), or they use mottoes, which, being translated, would mean, "As you like it," "Children and grandchildren innumerable," and so on. Lantern-carrying has become such a habit in that country that a Chinaman never drems of leaving home at night without one, even in the brightest moonlight."—*Jewish Messenger.*

Tribute to a Wife.

Robert J. Burdette publishes in *Lippincott's* a paper of reminiscences entitled: "Confessions of a Reformed Humorist," full of the gentle pathos which has always tempered and purified his work, and breathing the fondest love for his dead wife to whom he pays the following tribute in closing:

"As I close this paper I miss the loving collaboration that with so much grace and delicacy would have better prepared these pages for the reader. The first throb of literary ambition, my earliest and later successes, so far as I have been successful, whatever words of mine men may be pleased to remember most pleasantly, whatever of earnestness and high purpose there is in my life, whatever inspiration I ever had or have that enters into my work and makes it more worthy of acceptance I owe to the greatest, best and wisest of critics and collaborators, a loving, devoted wife. And if ever I win one of the prizes which men sometimes give to those who amuse them, the wreath should not be placed on the jester who laughs and sings, but on the brow of her who inspired the mirth and the song."

Stories of the Supernatural.

Mrs. Annie Dean Clopper, a well-known lady of Denver, who died suddenly in that city recently, had predicted the exact time of her death nearly a month before. Early in February she had a dream in which the scenes at her death-bed and at the burial were vividly pictured to her. Her friends endeavored to laugh away the unpleasant memory, but their efforts were unavailing and she refused to believe that the dream was not a presentiment of her approaching end. She passed the remaining days of her life in religious meditation, and in her last hours charged her friends to arrange the funeral ceremonies just as they had appeared to her in the dream. Her request was complied with and every detail carried out as she had particularly wished it, even to the posture of the head in the coffin.

The wife of a miner in Western Pennsylvania dreamed one night recently that her father appeared before her in the room and implored forgiveness for an act of unkindness in her childhood. He then kissed her on the lips and departed. She had not seen him for years, and the dream impressed her so strongly that she set out the next day for his home, in a distant part of the State. On entering the house she learned that he was very ill, and as she reached his bedside he called out faintly: "I am dying; won't you forgive me?" and expired.

A thin, white ghost of gigantic height has been seen by many farmers who live just out of Brazil, Ind. It is usually encountered at the main road in the evening, when it appears to be striding rapidly along the town, but one farmer met it face to face right before his own door. He threw a stone at the spectre, but the missile passed straight through its chest without apparent effect, and the man fled into the house.

Jacob S. Schnarr, a farmer living near Edina, Mo., hauled a load of wood to town one morning last week and went into a grocery store to make some purchases. Suddenly he sat down and said to the crowd around the store: "Boys, I feel as if I was going to die before night." He was laughed at, but as he started to drive home later in the day he slipped from the wagon beneath the horses hoofs and his skull was crushed by the frightened animals.

There is a hill a few miles from Cambridge, Ind., which is said by the country folk about to be the nightly meeting-place of ghostly, supernatural visitors, who indulge in wild and uncanny antics. By day a man standing on the peak of the elevation can hear a strange rumbling noise, and at times feel the earth shake perceptibly. In the night-time a thick haze settles over the surface of the hill, through which men say they have seen spectres clad in shining white dance around the peak uttering unearthly cries and groans. Years ago a pioneer built a cabin on the hill and began to till the land, but the strange sights and sounds impelled him to abandon it, and the house has since been unoccupied.

Korean Funerals.

A Korean funeral is a strange affair, writes a correspondent of the New York *Post*. The female relatives do not accompany the body to the grave, and the mourning is done at the house and at the grave, if at all, by hired professional mourners. If the dead man was very poor he is carried to his grave on a bier of the simplest construction, borne by two men. The body is shielded from sight only by a semicylinder of paper, and it is placed in the grave with no coffin to hinder contact with the earth. The cost of burial in such a case is only about $2. It is probably on account of the occupation of the hills as burial grounds, and of the horror felt at the thought of disturbing graves that the Koreans are averse to opening up the mineral wealth lying in the mountains. As worship is paid the spirits of the dead at the graves, disturbing the tomb is to them the equivalent of a sacrilege. It is not unlikely, however, that before long this feeling will give way to a desire to develop and get the benefit of the resources of the country. A good start is already made in this direction. At the palace they are burning coal mined in Korea—a good quality of rather soft anthracite. We are promised next year all the Korean coal we can burn at not more than $6 a ton, and as we now pay about $12 for Japanese bituminous coal, the prospect is a cheerful one for us. Without doubt the government can derive a large revenue from its coal mines. The coal is at the surface, and many veins run into the hills, thus doing away with any necessity for pumping apparatus or costly snafting. The government has a prior claim on all hills where precious metals or other wealth may be found. In consequence of this, the opening of the mines of metal and coal will produce revenue for the government and not merely a bonanza for private individuals.

The Breakfast.

"A large proportion of intemperance in the use of stimulants," philosophized a physician in a free lecture to the Buffalo *Express*, "may be laid, I think, to the light breakfasts eaten by most people. After considering the question very carefully I have come to the conclusion that breakfast is the most important meal of the day, and that sufficient importance is not attached to it in the majority of households. Of course in this, as in nearly all matters, we are largely the creatures of habit, but there are good and bad habits. I have found that a very large proportion of people, in this country at least, eat very little or nothing in the morning. Now, after the long fast enforced between supper or late dinner and 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning, a person in good health should feel hungry; and it is at this hour of the day that the heartiest meal may be eaten with the least probability of bad results. The man who starts out in the morning after having eaten a hearty breakfast will seldom, unless suffering from chronic indigestion, experience any of the discomforts which might follow a similar meal at any other time of the day. The chances are that he will also enjoy a happy frame of mind all day, and at noon, or later in the day, whichever be his custom, he will find himself with an excellent appetite for dinner. Eating creates appetite. The very opposite results will follow the other course in this matter, and the man who has not had a good breakfast will not enjoy a good dinner. I have treated a good many cases of habitual drunkenness, and in a great many of them I have found that the evil practice of tippling begun to satisfy a gnawing, faint sensation in the stomach in the morning, which was nothing more or less than disguised hunger."

Causes of Crime.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *News* has been having an interview with Warden Cassidy, of the eastern penitentiary, who has many years experience in that institution and whose opinions ought to possess some value. As to the "romance of crime," the warden's observation has led him to the conviction that there is no such thing as "honor among thieves," of which so much has been said, is myth. Criminals are almost always suspicious of each other and with some reason, for many of the most signal triumphs of justice have been made only through the betrayal of his pals by some criminal.

Mr. Cassidy believes that ninety per cent. of the crime which burdens the world comes through heredity. "Children are born with the taint of crime in their blood and as prone to evil as sparks to fly upward. All they need is lack of proper care and training, and opportunity to associate with older bad companions, and your criminal comes as natural as the butterfly from the crysalis. Like produces like, and what can you expect from a vicious father and a drunken mother but a bad child?" There is much truth in this and the supply of criminals will never diminish until the State immures hardened criminals for life and undertakes the care and training of neglected children.

Of the 1,040 criminals in the eastern penitentiary only fourteen were mechanics when admitted. "*Men who learn trades in their youth,*" said Mr. Cassidy "seldom become grave criminals. They may become drunkards, and, losing their habits of industry, sots, and be guilty of petty misdemeanors but they seldom commit serious offenses, and when they do the crimes are usually the result of quarrels or of bad temper." This is only one more link in the chain of evidence going to prove that parents who would surely provide for the future of their boys must strive to give them that sort of education that will qualify them to make intelligent use of their hands. Book knowledge is not enough. It is also a loud argument against the modern spirit which has abolished the apprentice system and rendered it very difficult if not impossible for many boys to become masters of trades. Does not this fact also call forth the establishment by the State of industrial schools where the children of the poor and even of criminals may be taught to handle tools? For there are thousands of shiftless people who live from hand to mouth or by crime all their days and who will do nothing to assist their children in the battle of life, and from the ranks of these unfortunate ones comes the majority of criminals.

The warden believes that liquor has far less to do with the commission of heinous crimes than is generally supposed. "A burglar," he says, "must have keen eyes and ears and steady nerves." "A bank sneak cannot be a hard drinker, neither can a forger or a counterfeiter." Mr. Cassidy may be right and it is certainly true that many of the most successful criminals are of comparatively sober habits. Yet we venture the opinion that nine-tenths of all the inmates of our prisons are drinking men and drink has no little to do with their ruin. Curiously enough, Mr. Cassidy thinks base ball one of the most prolific sources of crime in the country and he declares with emphasis that "base ball is a bad thing."

We don't know that there is anything particularly new or novel in Warden Cassidy's views of crime and its causes. In a large measure they are supplementary and confirmatory of the opinions of men and women who have devoted much time and study to the subject. It they teach any it is the old but thus far almost unheeded truth that if the State would build industrial schools for its neglected children it would have less need for prisons.—*Exchange.*

Don't Work That Brain Too Hard.

In giving this advice to Americans who know little rest, an evidently experienced physician writes to the Boston *Journal* that the special safeguard is to keep the mind from dwelling on any subject with intense and prolonged anxiety. It will not do to "hug sharp-pointed memories of the past." Some brains are specially prone to run in "rabbit tracks" of thought. The only safety is in timely diversion of thought. The reason why a larger percentage of people in the country became insane than those who reside in cities and large villages is because they have so little to compel variety of thought. As religious topics have to do with the deepest interests of the individual there is danger when the body and mind are weakened by overwork or disease that even this important subject may be dwelt upon too exclusively. In conversing with a very intelligent and refined lady who had partially lost her mind while in bodily illhealth by dwelling on religious subjects, the writer urged her, after having committed herself to the mercy of God, to lay the whole subject of religion "on the table" till she had strength of mind and body to think calmly and normally. As an inflamation in the throat will prevent the natural vibration of the vocal chords, so acute inflamation in any part of the head prevents the mind from getting correct and normal impressions upon its servant, the brain. Intense and prolonged thought begets congestion, and chronic congestion produces disorganization and degeneration.

Old Ten.

The following is taken from an old manuscript: "January 4, 1774, then reckoned with S.—G., and to balance all our accounts and there was due him in old ten £9 14s. 9d." Please tell me what is meant by "old ten," sometimes, though rarely, written old tennor?

OSMAR.

At the commencement of the last century, owing to overvaluation of silver in France, the heavy silver coins rapidly disappeared from circulation in Great Britain, only the light and worn ones (often 25 per cent. below the standard) remaining. The government undertook to recoin the entire remaining and worn silver, and to make it full weight without raising its value. This only facilitated its export and rendered its circulation more difficult at home; the real value of the coins being so uncertain that the guinea fluctuated in price, as measured by silver from 21s. 6d. to 30s. It was therefore, in 1774, declared that silver should no longer be a tender, except by weight, beyond £25. The amount due, as you have stated, was to be paid without reference to this, or in accordance with the old tender.—*Ex.*

On one street in Bluehill, Me., less than half a mile long, live fifteen widows. There is only one house on the street in which there is not a widow, and that is occupied by two maiden ladies.

During the past year twenty-five thousand articles have accumulated in the dead-letter office. The sale included all sorts of necessaries and luxuries, from Easter eggs to seersucker suits.

The late Truman M. Post of St. Louis, the pioneer of Congregationalism in the West, learned Latin from a grammar fastened to the handle of his plow when a farm boy in Vermont.

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A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
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Mr. Charles Hazer, architect, 133 East 126th St., New York, was cured by Kaskine of dumb ague in three months after quinine treatment for ten years.

Mrs. J. Lawson, 141 Bergen street, Brooklyn, was cured of malaria and nervous dyspepsia of many years standing by Kaskine, the quinine treatment having wholly failed.

Mrs. T. A. Solomons, of 159 Halliday St., Jersey City, writes: My son Harry, 11 years, was cured of malaria by Kaskine, after 15 months' illness, when we had given up all hope.

Letters from the above persons, giving full details, will be sent on application.

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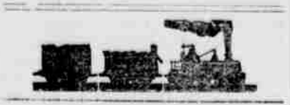
RAILROAD TIME TABLE



DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH. p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
9 00	12 30	8 30	....Scranton....	6 10	9 15	2 05
8 54	12 26	8 26	.....Bellevue....	6 15	9 20	2 10
8 48	12 22	8 22	...Taylorville...	6 20	9 26	2 15
8 40	12 15	8 16	.. Lackawanna..	6 27	9 34	2 22
8 33	12 10	8 10	....Pittston....	6 34	9 41	2 30
8 27	12 03	8 03	..West Pittston..	6 40	9 47	2 36
8 22	11 58	7 58	....Wyoming....	6 45	9 52	2 41
8 17	11 54	7 54	.....Maltby.....	6 49	9 56	2 44
8 12	11 50	7 50	.....Bennett....	6 53	10 00	2 47
8 08	11 47	7 47	....Kingston....	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 08	11 47	7 47	....Kingston....	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 03	11 42	7 42	Plymouth June	7 02	10 10	2 55
7 58	11 38	7 38	....Plymouth....	7 07	10 15	3 00
7 54	11 34	7 34	.....Avondale....	7 12	10 20	3 05
7 50	11 30	7 30	....Nanticoke....	7 15	10 25	3 10
7 43	11 23	7 23	Hunlock's Creek	7 23	10 32	3 17
7 30	11 12	7 12	..Shickshinny..	7 37	10 44	3 30
7 18	11 00	7 00	..Hick's Ferry..	7 50	11 13	3 52
7 11	10 54	6 54	..Beach Haven..	7 57	11 06	3 58
7 05	10 47	6 47	.....Berwick....	8 04	11 13	4 12
6 58	10 41	6 41	..Briar Creek..	8 10	11 20	4 05
6 54	10 38	6 38	..Willow Grove..	8 14	11 23	4 16
6 50	10 34	6 34	...Lime Ridge...	8 18	11 29	4 20
6 42	10 27	6 27	.....Espy.....	8 25	11 36	4 27
6 36	10 21	6 21	....Bloomsburg....	8 30	11 44	4 34
6 30	10 16	6 16	.....Rupert.....	8 36	11 50	4 40
6 25	10 11	6 11	Catawi'a Bridge	8 41	11 55	4 46
6 08	9 56	5 56	.....Danville....	8 58	12 13	5 04
6 00	9 49	5 49	....Chulasky....	9 05	12 20	5 12
5 55	9 45	5 45	....Cameron....	9 08	12 25	5 17
5 40	9 32	5 32	Northumberland	9 25	12 40	5 35
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m

Superintendent's office. Scranton, Feb. 1st, 182

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.
In effect Jan. 30, 1887. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 5.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 3.10 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.45 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 7.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.40 p. m.—Renovo Accomodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 4.55 a. m.; Washington 6.05 a. m.; Sleeping car accomodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m.; New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

12.52 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.20 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.30 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.70 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.4 a. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m. (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 9.55 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.26 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.25 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.34 a. m., Sunbury 12.45 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.50 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.19 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 p. m

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.16 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11.45 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.39 p. m., Sunbury, 7.30 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

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SOLE AGENTS FOR P. P. ADAMS & CO.,
FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO
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LONDRES,
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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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HENRY MAILLARDS FINE CANDIES.
FRESH EVERY WEEK.
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ANY ORDER FOR FESTIVALS will be SUPPLIED WITH THE LOWEST Market Prices, AS FOLLOWS:
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CREAM NUTS,
ALMONDS,
POP CORN
BALLS.

PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY.

Is STILLED from selected Barley Malt and guaranteed to be chemically pure and free from injurious oils and acids often contained in alcoholic liquors. It is especially adapted to persons requiring a stimulating tonic. Consumptives being greatly benefitted by its use. Recommended by leading physicians as a powerful Nervine, Tonic and Alterative. For Consumptives it is invaluable. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY insures a return of vigor to the stomach, a good appetite, a rich and abundant blood and increased flesh and muscular tissue. A stimulant mild and gentle in effect. Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all wasting diseases can be certainly conquered by the use of Perrine's Pure Barley alt Whiskey. It is a tonic and diuretic and a powerful strengthener to the entire system. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY has proved a medicinal protection to those who pursue their avocations in the open air and whose daily work calls it exceptional powers of endurance. Ask your nearest druggist or grocer for for PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY revives the energies of those worn out with excessive bodily or mental effort and acts as a safeguard against exposure in wet and rigorous weather. It will drive all malarious diseases from the system. Hard workers of every vocation and persons whom a sedentary life renders prone to Dyspepsia find in Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey a powerful invigorant and helper to digestion. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY without unduly stimulating the kidneys increases their flagging activity, counteracts the effects of fatigue, hastens convalescence and is a wholesome and prompt diuretic. Watch